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Railmen's Release Sought; Supreme Soviet Convenes; Nelson Supports Cost-Plus

The World's Day—March 2, 1944

Boston: Release of Railmen From Army Sought

Return of all railroadmen in the Army, not now overseas, to work on the railroads, which are facing a manpower shortage that will be reflected at fighting fronts, was advocated in Boston today by Col. J. Monroe Johnson, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. [Page 2.]

A strong plea for additional funds with which to operate the Boston Police Department was made today by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, at a Council Committee on Appropriations hearing on Mayor Tobin's $45,000,000 budget. [Page ?.]

Prof. Max R. Grossman, Boston University faculty member since 1928 and head of the Department of Journalism for the past three years, has been appointed a national director of the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, the university announced today.

Brig. Gen. Luis Alamillo Flores, of the Mexican Army, accompanied by Eugenio de Anzorena, Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, and Alberto R. Cardenas, nephew of the former President of Mexico, arrived in Boston last night by American Airlines for the purpose of entering Señor Cardenas in school here. [Page 5.]

Robert Emmett Hannegan of St. Louis, Mo., National Democratic Committee Chairman, has been asked to be keynote speaker at the Maine Democratic State Convention in Lewiston, March 24, Thomas N. Curran of Bangor, Democratic State Committee Chairman, said today.

Disclosure that a project is underway to display and protect an original copy of the Bill of Rights which now lies in the archives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was made today by Gardner Osborne, Executive Director of the Federal Hall Memorial Museum of New York. [Page 2.]

Europe: Supreme Soviet to Name Commissars

The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, the Parliament for Russia proper, has convened to name its own foreign and defense Commissars under the recent act granting the 16 individual republics of the U. S. S. R. the right to handle international and Army affairs.

Britain's shipping tonnage will total 10,000,000 tons after the war, compared with 30,000,000 tons for the United States, according to Lord Winster. Meanwhile, Sir Patrick Dolan discloses that Britain contemplates construction of two giant liners of the Queen Elizabeth class for postwar use, but refuses to give the source of his authority for this statement.

Italian political leaders have been requested by Allied authorities to call off a strike planned for March 4 as a protest against Prime Minister Churchill's support of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian Premier.

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia will receive next week $1,250,000 in native coins, minted in the United States and delivered by a special American Army mission in accord with a Lend-Lease agreement.

Spain's Cabinet met March 1 with Generalissimo Francisco Franco to discuss the "matter of deliveries" of war materials to Germany, over which the United States and Britain have protested, a British radiocast said.

Rumania is mobilizing its class of 1924, while in Bucovina, in northern Rumania, classes which normally would have been called between 1946 and 1950 were ordered to report immediately.

Washington: Nelson Supports Cost-Plus Contracts

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, told Congress a flat prohibition against cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts would hamper the vital aircraft and ship-repair programs upon which the early success of the armed forces depend.

Forecasting continuation of shoe rationing at the rate of two pairs a year, the OPA announced that a new shoe stamp will become valid on May 1, and that stamp No. 18 in Book 1 expires April 30. The new stamp will be designated later. Airplane stamp No. 1, in Book 3, continues good indefinitely.

National: 49 Ships Built in East Last Month

East Coast shipyards, passing the 600 mark in delivery of Liberty ships, delivered 49 ships and two barges during February, reported the Maritime Commission in Philadelphia. The output was 14 more than in the previous month and three more than in February of last year.

After a one-day school holiday resulting from a strike of 1,000 custodial workers, 82,000 Pittsburgh pupils returned to their classrooms, pending settlement by the War Labor Board of a plea for a 40-cents-an-hour increase in pay.

Orient: Japan Increases Military Police Powers

Japanese Welfare Minister Lieut. Gen. Chikahiko Koizumi has reported a "doubling and strengthening of the powers of the military police" to force complete home-front mobilization, according to the Tokyo Radio.

Evacuation of some of Japan's principal cities may be made compulsory by Government order, according to a radiocast from New Delhi, picked up by CBS. Evacuees are reported to be resentful of such pressure because of the failure of Government authorities to find accommodations for them in the dispersal areas.

Americas: Former Argentine Officials Arrested

Former National Deuty Jose Aguirre Samara of Argentina and former Federal attorney Gustavo Carallo were arrested in Buenos Aires on undisclosed charges and were being held, according to travelers reaching Montevideo.

N. E. Coke Industries Indicted On Restraint of Trade Charges

Charging conspiracy to restrain trade and commerce in the manufacture, sale and distribution of coke for heating purposes in the six New England States, the special Federal Grand Jury, impaneled on Jan. 17 to consider alleged violations of the antitrust laws, today indicted two associations, five corporations, and nine individuals in its final report to Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court.

Shortly after the announcement of the indictment, Robert M. Folsom, President of the New England Coke Company and Vice-President of the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, issued a statement saying the indictment would be contested vigorously as "unfair and wholly unwarranted."

The indictment charged that for the purpose of manufacture and sale of coke, New England has been divided into two zones, an eastern and a western zone; that

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, March 2, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Connecticut Letter	5
Daily Features Page	19
Editorials	20
Financial Pages	14, 15
For Young People	10
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	4
Radio Timetable	4
Review of Recordings	4
Sports Page	16
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	12
Anno Domini	
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	4
Camps (grouped)	10
Classified	17
Restaurants (grouped)	16
Stamps and Coins (grouped)	3

Weather Predictions

Fair—Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Lexington, Tomorrow, Wakefield, Sunday.

Old Boston Ferry Headed for Hitler

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, March 2

The sturdy old side-wheel ferry Newtown, which carried thousands of work and pleasure - bound travelers across Boston Harbor daily for many years, headed for the scrap heap today, eventually to end her service in the shape of war weapons.

Wreckers began dismantling the superstructure of the 150-foot long vessel, which was built at the turn of the century. It plowed between Boston and East Boston for many years and in 1940 was brought here as a Portland-to-Peaks Island auxiliary ferry but was never used. The Peaks Island slip was too narrow for her broad figure, capable of carrying almost 1,000 passengers. Her beam was 50 feet.

Boston Sets New Record In Fire Alarms

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston firemen, though seriously handicapped by shortage of experienced manpower, were called upon to answer more alarms in 1943 than in any year since organization of the fire-fighting system nearly 300 years ago, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly disclosed today.

The City's fire fighters responded to 12,548 alarms last year, or 1,921 calls more than were rung up in 1942. Of the total number of alarms last year, 1,454 were false, also an increase over 1942.

While Boston had its greatest number of alarms in history—causing firemen to go out on the average of 34 times a day every day of the year—Commissioner Reilly is inclined to believe that the fire losses over this period were considerably less than in 1942. The fire loss report for 1943 is now in the process of compilation.

The Commissioner saw no need for concern over the increasing number of fire alarms in 1943. The fires, he pointed out, were not of a major type, and in many cases caused comparatively little damage. He did not attribute the increase in fire alarms to an increase in the carelessness of citizens, but rather to the fact that there is more activity in the City during these war days and more exposed places.

One of the major concerns of the department during last year was the flooding of room oil heaters. Many minor fires were caused by these, he said. The State Fire Marshal's office is now working on a fire regulation which will compel all persons using room oil heaters to adapt a regulator which will prevent flooding. Mr. Reilly

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

New Nazi Tank: Is It 'Beetle,' 'Dachshund' or 'Trench Wolf'?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They don't know quite what to call them.

So those radio-controlled tanks, unleashed by the Nazis against the American-held beachheads at Anzio, Italy, have three nicknames.

The first dispatch from Ronald Stead, The Christian Science Monitor's military correspondent "Somewhere in Italy," called them "Dachshunds."

They also have been dubbed "Beetles," probably because they are only two feet high and four feet long, and travel close to the ground in a beetle-like manner.

Screaming Meanie

Because they were designed to prowl around unseen, then sneak through enemy lines and be exploded by radio when they reach their objectives, they also won the nickname, "Trench Wolves."

Every weapon has a formal name or symbol. But often the popular designation has nothing to do with the official tag.

The Germans call their rocket gun the "Nebelwerfer." But the Allies soon dubbed it the "Screaming Meanie."

The Nazi radio-controlled aerial torpedo—and who says the English have no sense of humor—was promptly called the "Chase-me-Charlie" by the British.

The American M-3 submachine gun weighs less than nine pounds and fires .45 caliber bullets at the rate of 450 a minute. What to call it? "Brief-case Howitzer" is the G. I. term.

Canada's almost toy-like Sten

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Chemical Destroys Bridge in Minute

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP) — A 1,200-ton steel traveling crane bridge, which required one year to build in 1912, was destroyed in less than a minute yesterday by the use of a heat-producing chemical compound.

Demolition of the span, 300 feet long, 80 feet high, and 30 feet wide, was accomplished after the compound, a powder developed for incendiary bombs which generates a temperature of 6,000 degrees in a few seconds, was ignited by an electric current and melted through the steel supports. The bridge then bent slowly to the ground in a cloud of dust.

The span, formerly used to transport coal from Great Lakes barges to a coal dump, has been out of service for 18 months. All usable iron and steel will be salvaged.

Fortresses Pace Allied Drive in Italy; U.S. Units Tighten Grip in Admiralties; Knox Says Labor Shifts Delay Victory

Navy Secretary wants national service law so 'critical' situation won't become acute.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The largest single factor now negatively affecting the production the United States needs to win the war is labor turnover, Navy Secretary Frank Knox asserted here today.

Appearing before the Senate Military Affairs Committee in support of national-service legislation, Secretary Knox presented figures showing that to gain 32,000 workers in the country's nine navy yards last year, no fewer than 214,000 new workers had to be employed.

Picturing the situation as critical now, Secretary Knox pleaded for legislation that would end the immense milling around of workers before Germany is defeated and the problem mounts to acute proportions.

He said that last August and September, when Italy collapsed, job swapping, absenteeism, and turnover in industry hit the highest level since the start of the war. This was but a hint of the race for peacetime jobs that will develop upon the defeat of Germany and while Japan still presents a menace in the Pacific, Secretary Knox told the Committee.

Cool Reception

Mr. Knox made an eloquent appeal, apologizing at times for his vehemence and emphasis, but the reception was hardly enthusiastic. Of the committee, only Chairman Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina and Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, one of the co-sponsors of the Austin-Wadsworth national service bill, were present. The large Senate caucus chamber was only partially filled.

Stabbing directly at strong labor opposition to national service, Secretary Knox said it was wrong to think of the bill as primarily designed to reduce strikes. "I haven't any idea, really, how it would affect strikes. The important thing is to bring to the American people a sense that they are marching elbow to elbow with their fighting men, and that switching jobs for any variety of inconsequential reasons must stop if we are to supply our fighters with the implements they require."

Illustrating the problem, Mr. Knox said that in the early days

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Japanese fail to shake American hold with fierce counterattack on Los Negros.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, March 2—American troops who landed two days ago on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty group have today firmly established a new foothold despite a determined but small-scale enemy counterattack.

The counterattack was made during the early morning hours yesterday and was repulsed by units of the dismounted First Cavalry after a brief skirmish.

Just what the attackers hoped to accomplish is not quite clear, for they were outnumbered overwhelmingly. Possibly they were making a reconnaissance in force in an attempt merely to discover the strength and disposition of the American forces.

Jungle Bars Large Attack

The approaches to Momote Airfield, now in American hands, consist of narrow jungle trails which prohibit any large-scale enemy assault even if there were sufficient Japanese ground troops on the island really to contest the landing party.

Contact has been made at several points around the American perimeter, but no serious Japanese pressure has developed.

Barring the very remote possibility of a Japanese sea-borne counterattack, the United States landing safely can be considered as highly successful and at extremely low cost. It must be remembered, however, that in relation to previous amphibious operations in this war theater, the operation does not assume startling significance other than as a demonstration of the deterioration and practical impotence of the entire Japanese position in the Rabaul area.

The remainder of the main body of Japanese ground troops in the Admiralty Islands is concentrated around Lorengau Harbor on Manus Island, separated from Los Negros by a narrow river. The exact strength of Manus Island garrison is not disclosed here, but it probably is several thousand men.

Manus Force Discounted

This force, however, can be discounted as a threat to the American beachhead, inasmuch as it is not strong enough really to drive the Americans out of the Admiralties and its avenues of escape are virtually closed. It seems hardly a feasible operation to organize a mopping-up expedition to Manus Island.

The Japanese still are in possession of the prewar civil airfield at Lorengau, but it has been used very little in the past and obviously now is neutralized.

Only about 10 miles away, United States Army engineers are rushing work on Momote Airfield. Though Momote is only 5,000 feet long, running practically to the sea at both ends, it is adaptable for the use of fighters and medium bombers. The field will be in operation very shortly and then will offer a bomber base which will extend the operating radius of the 5th Air Force by about 300 miles.

Meanwhile, the situation of the

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

United States Army Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing

Battle Continues—With Words

"Sez You!" the American doughboy at right seems to be saying in the course of an animated conversation about the war with a Nazi prisoner. The German, hand on hip, seems skeptical. Photo was made a few minutes after the Nazi surrendered to men of the 36th Infantry Division between Mt. Porchia and Mt. Trocchio in the San Vittore Area of Italy.

Vatican City bombed, papal radio says—British again blast Stuttgart.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Heavy American bombers in great numbers are spearheading an Allied attack in the Anzio beachhead in Italy.

The Vatican Radio said bombs had been dropped in Vatican City last night, but gave no details.

British bombers have carried out heavy new raids on Stuttgart and Munich.

Strong formations of American Fortresses and Liberators have struck at undisclosed targets in Southwest Germany.

Russian forces have virtually surrounded the Estonian port of Narva and have entered the suburbs of Pskov.

American soldiers have beaten back a Japanese counterblow and have established themselves firmly in the Admiralty Islands.

British submarines off Malaya have torpedoed and probably sunk a 7,000-ton Japanese aircraft carrier and have scored torpedo hits on a Japanese cruiser.

These are the high lights of operations on all fronts.

The American bombers went into action in Italy shortly after Allied troops had halted a violent thrust by three German divisions and had driven the enemy back more than 1,000 yards in an assault of their own. Appearance of the bombers may mean that a critical stage has been reached in the beachhead fighting. Heretofore big Allied bombers have not been sent against troop concentrations except on especially crucial occasions, because the low flying necessitated in such operations makes them relatively easy targets for antiaircraft fire. War Secretary Stimson warned in Washington that the heaviest German blows were probably still to come.

The RAF attack on Stuttgart and Munich is significant, not only because heavy damage was done to both places, but because only four bombers were lost. This may mean the Nazi fighter defenses have been seriously depleted, although low ceilings probably kept a large number of defending planes on the ground. New American and British technical devices enable long-range bombers to fly readily through clouds and rain to their targets, but fighter craft sent up to intercept them require a fair degree of visibility.

In Russia, it is estimated that at least 25,000 Germans have been trapped by the swift Soviet envelopment of Narva. The Red Army is now at least 15 miles inside Estonia on the railway leading to Tallinn. Presence of Russian troops in the Pskov outskirts suggests that the fall of this strategic bastion may be only a matter of hours.

Exploits of British submarines off Malaya and a Washington disclosure that a "ghost fleet" of Dutch undersea craft is harassing Japanese supply lines to Burma strengthen the impression that the primary concept in all Allied moves against the Nipponese at this time is to destroy and disrupt their tenuous supply system.

Bulgaria May Ask for Peace; Turk Aid Halts

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 2—The opinion appears general here today that Bulgaria has taken definite steps in search of peace.

At the same time Turkey has ceased any show of nonbelligerent co-operation with the Allies and appears most unlikely to abandon its policy of strict neutrality of its own accord.

There are reports today that British and American war materials, which the Turks were receiving under a Lend-Lease arrangement, have ceased to arrive in Turkey from Middle East.

[In Washington Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., declined to comment on the report that Lend-Lease supplies for Turkey have been stopped, but said he knew of no change in that country's attitude toward this Government.]

The fact is that these supplies have fallen off considerably in the past month. This decline was almost simultaneous with the return of the British military delegation from Ankara to Cairo on Feb. 4.

The Allies' viewpoint appears to be that since five weeks of military discusisons indicated Turkey had not any intention to enter the war on the conditions proposed by the British, then these supplies

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Nazis Rewin Initiative On Anzio Front

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ITALY, March 2—The past week's bad flying weather that kept the Allied heavy bombers grounded and permitted the Germans to bring up reinforcements and supplies with a minimum of interference from the skies has seen the transfer of initiative to the Nazis in Italy.

They now have ringed the Anzio beachhead with forces stronger than assembled there at any time before and these have started to put on a squeeze that carried them 1,500 yards through American forward positions the opening day of the new attack that began Feb. 29.

Yesterday counterattacking Americans regained more than two thirds of this lost ground in the course of some of the bitterest fighting of the campaign.

The Nazi attack—against the central sector of the Allied beachhead midway between Carroceto and Cisterna—was launched on a 1,000-yard front by two German infantry battalions with the support of tanks including 52-ton Marx 6 Tigers.

Nazi Attack Increased

But by nightfall, it was estimated the Germans had increased their onslaught to a strength of three divisions. Simultaneously, augmented enemy artillery gave Allied rearward positions in the Anzio area the worst battering sustained since the beachhead was established.

This is regarded as opening a major German attack designed to throw back the Allies to the sea and meteorological forecasts sug-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Pointie-Talkie Helpie Melican

WITH THE 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA (AP)—American fliers with the 14th Air Force carry a pointie-talkie, a visual language book.

One uses the pointie-talkie, by finding a literate Chinese and then pointing out various phrases printed in Chinese characters:

One of these says:

"I am an American airman helping China in its war of resistance and have been forced down here."

And another:

"If the enemy or puppet troops come, please help conceal me."

And still another:

"Please tell the nearest guerrillas or Chinese troops that I am here."

Fourth Term: Outlook Not So Rosy Now

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—President Roosevelt's fourth-term re-election prospects do not look too rosy today.

A New York special election has gone Democratic, but by a majority so reduced as to give more comfort to Republicans than to New Dealers.

The Gallup Poll shows the Democrats with only about 51 per cent of the national preference. Because of the concentration of Democratic votes in the Solid South, political statisticians in the past have estimated a minimum of 52 per cent was requisite for an even-chance break for the Democrats in the complicated presidential electors' machinery.

A first-class row has developed within the President's party in Congress, represented by the tax-bill denunciation of Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky.

Now, the latest handicap is the "compromise" decision being worked out on the soldiers' vote issue.

Politicians who regard this with a hard, detached professional interest believe the solution represents a disadvantage to Mr. Roosevelt's re-election chances.

This reasoning is based on the following postulates:

1. Young persons hitherto have been among the strongest supporters of the New Deal.
2. Many young persons now are in the armed services, away from home.
3. A preponderance might vote for Mr. Roosevelt if ballots were put into their hands, but they will not make much effort to get ballots through the complicated state-ballot system.
4. The present proposal, that the simplified federal ballots be confined to men and women overseas and made available to them only under careful restrictions, means that many men in the Army at home will not vote. For reasons given above, this is believed to be a greater handicap to the Democrats than to the Republicans.

Labor Scattered

Besides the foregoing influences, running counter to Democratic victory at present, there is the additional situation regarding labor. Here again is an element of the population second only to youth in its support of Roosevelt in the past.

But the workers are spread over the nation to a greater degree than ever before in history. There have been mass migrations into

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Soldier Vote Bill: Another Veto Due?

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 2

Congress wondered today whether its Senate-House conferees had set up a veto target for President Roosevelt in their compromise proposal for armed-service voting.

Most of them agreed the bill will pass, but the veto question will arise when the President considers whether it will mean more or less voting than the present law. And that question rests entirely with the states.

Air Over Europe:

Stuttgart Blasted By RAF Bombers

United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators in strong force smashed at Southwest Germany hard on the heels of a 600-bomber assault by the RAF during the night upon the important war center of Stuttgart.

The American target was not announced immediately, but the direction of the attack suggested a United States-RAF double night-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

More Funds for Police Requested by Sullivan

Boston's Police Department can operate under the amount of money allotted it in Mayor Tobin's $45,000,000 budget, now under consideration b ythe City Council, but only if drastic transfers of sums within the department were effected, said Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan today.

Commissioner Sullivan told the Committee on Appropriations, which is holding hearings on the budget, that his Department is now functioning with 210 less men than its full quota. He would like, he said, to put on a full staff the moment any improvement in the manpower shortage permitted him to do so. "But if the war were to end tomorrow," he declared, "I could add only 30 or 40 more men to our rolls under the present budget figure."

The Police Department, he said, has contributed 309 men to the armed services since the beginning of the war and has replaced approximately 100 of these by temporary patrolmen.

Policewomen

The committee, resolved to make a sharp cut in the budget, questioned the Commissioner on the advisability of retaining the policewomen. The Commissioner said he felt that at this time the policewomen were doing an exceptionally necessary and constructive job in rounding up delinquent girls in various parts of the city and emphasized tthe need of keeping them on the staff.

Several members of the committee, complaining about the shortage of patrolmen in various sections of the city, asked if more could not be put on duty in such sections as Massachusetts and Columbus Avenues where several "beatings of women" have taken place of late. Commissioner Sullivan answered that he felt the city is being patrolled as efficiently as possible under the circumstances. He blamed certain conditions onto women who come out of beer parlars and were themselves responsible for the situations into which they fell. He did not believe it was due to lack of patrolmen, he said.

Salaries Issue

Asked whether he thought policemen should receive increases in salary, the Commissioner answered that responsibility for this problem was one shared by the Mayor and that at the present time he was making a survey to discover what recommendation he would make on the subject to Mayor Tobin.

Isadore H. Y. Muchnick of Dorchester, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said he had had several complaints from several plainclothesmen in the Police Department for not receiving a certain sum of money to defray the cost of having to buy their own clothes. Plainclothesmen are not given special uniforms for their jobs, and the Councillors asked why a special appropriation had not been put into the budget to take care of this.

With a wry smile, the Commissioner answered that he did not wish to establish the precedent of buying suits of clothes for his plainclothesmen, because if he did it might lead to the city's buying suits for the City Councilors.

Cruising Cars

Probing at every possibility of cutting even more the Police Department budget, the Councillors asked the Commissioner if the cruising cars were absolutely essential to the work of patrolling the city. Commissioner Sullivan said: "Without the use of this fleet of cars, the city of Boston would be open to a severe crime wave, and any attempt to cut this item in the budget and thus force the reduction of the number of cruising cars would seriously affect the efficiency of the police in controlling crime in Boston."

It was brought out, however, and confirmed by the Commissioner, that even though the Police Department is limited in its initial budget by both Mayor and City Council, if it is necessary during the year to exceed the budget figure, this can be done and approval will be forthcoming from the Attorney General's office.

The Police Department asks for $6,689,973 as its budget figure for 1944; the budget at present allots them $6,305,985. In 1942 the total expenditures of the department were $6,247,572. Of this $5,335,600 is already earmarked each year for personnel service alone. Commissioner Sullivan asks for $5,489,000 for this service.

Swamped at Deadline

By a Staff Photographer

State Income Tax Office Sorts 350 Sacks of Returns

Last-minute floods of mail virtually swamped the State Department of Corporations and Taxation, income tax division, today when about 700,000 taxpayers just caught the last mail last night with their income tax returns. Forty girl employees have been set to work by Assistant Administrative Chief Patrick Welsh, opening and sorting the mail, and he expects it will take them at least four weeks to complete the task. Left to right: Mary and Helen Burns of Salem, and Mrs. Samuel Boots of Boston.

U. S. Action On Postwar Roads Urged

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—California and Massachusetts public works officials urged the House Roads Committee today to speed action on a $3,000,000,000 postwar road-building program to take up the employment slack after the war.

C. H. Purcell, California Director of Public Works, said "the fact that highway construction can get under way quickly if advance financing is arranged, will be of utmost importance in the postwar transition period."

"Every State highway department today is working diligently on preparation of plans and acquisitions of rights-of-way for postwar projects, balanced between urban and rural areas," Mr. Purcell said. "By the close of the war, each State will have a well-stocked shelf of completed plans for highway construction."

The bill before the committee (HR 2465), introduced by Representative J. W. Robinson (D) 'of Utah, would provide $1,000,000,000 a year fo rthe first three years after the war.

Herman A. MacDonald, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, appealed to the committee to provide for extensive road-building in urban areas, where he said the need today is greatest.

"The day is gone when we can stop at the city limits" with the Federal aid highway, Mr. MacDonald said. Surveys showed that 80 to 90 per cent of traffic approaching the average large city "is destined to enter the city," he added.

"By-passes are needed around smaller muncipalities and to a certain extent they help larger cities by diverting through traffic and acting as feeders to and from city arterial routes. However, it is apparent that the most important problem is to get traffic into the heart of the city. This means arterial trunklines, and express or limited access highways."

In Massachusetts, 82.9 per cent of the population is in urban centers, Mr. MacDonald said, contributing to the traffic problem.

"In Boston alone $35,000,000 should be expended to eliminate congestion," he said.

Return to Rails Urged Of Railroad Men in Army

Urging immediate discharge of every railroad man now in the Army who isn't overseas, so that they may man railroads which today are facing disaster that will be reflected at the fighting fronts unless something is done at once to remedy the manpower situation, Col. J. Monroe Johnson, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, declared in Boston today.

In the City to keynote a special meeting called by the New England Skippers Advisory Board, Colonel Johnson declared:

"If I had my way, every railroadman now in the Army who isn't overseas would be immediately discharged and sent back to his railroad. He is of far more use to the Army working on his job on the railroad than he is at the fighting fronts. If a man wanted to stay in, I'd not deprive him of his rights to stay in, of course, but he's just as much in the fight while on his railroad job as he is on the actual fighting fronts—in fact, I believe he's of more use to the Army on his railroad job."

Colonel Johnson declared that, in his opinion, there will be no shortage of freight cars in the United States. "With 600,000 less cars and 22,000 less locomotives in this country at the start of this war than at the start of World War 1," he said, "the railroads have done a perfectly marvelous job. And, they aren't going to break down now.

"Unless," he continued, "it comes through a breakdown in manpower. The situation right now is very sharp and acute—there is a manpower shortage on the railroads.

"If draft boards continue to take railroad men at the rate they have been taking them, it will be disastrous, and the efficiency of the Army and the Navy will be cut.

"When a front is opened, it chews up tons at an alarming rate. And that tonnage of materials and also of men must be kept moving. There has been a lack of appreciation by some of our military authorities of the importance of the experienced railroad men on the job. In this war he's just as much 'at the front' as anybody else. In January alone over 250,000 experienced railroad men were drafted into the Army and Navy and if we hadn't been fortunate this winter in the matter of weather, we'd have had a tieup of transportation that would have been disastrous. Even with the weather in our favor trains have been delayed for lack of crews and hundreds of switching engines have been standing idle because of lack of railroad manpower."

The Commissioner said that he believes New England better organized, through its Shippers Advisory Board, than any other section of the country. "New England shippers and the New England railroads are better organized together than any other section of the country," said Colonel Johnson. "The 1,300 businessmen who voluntarily have been organized to work among themselves with the railroads to keep freight cars moving efficiently have done a marvelous job."

Coke Groups Are Indicted By U. S. Jury

Continued from Page 1

coke manufactured in the eastern zone was sold only in that area, and that coke manufactured in the western zone was sold only in that area; that the coke manufactured in the eastern zone was sold only to dealers, who agreed to purchase their entire supplies from the manufacturers in the eastern zone; that a similar situation existed in the western zone; that dealers in each zone agreed to sell coke at prices and upon terms and conditions and to such classifications of purchases as those concerns manufacturing coke in each zone dictated.

The indictment further alleged that defendants sold approximately 95 per cent of the coke produced and distributed in New England.

The investigation was in charge of Edmond J. Ford, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in Washington, and who has charge of the Boston office of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice.

Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, charged that there had been a great shortage of coke for heating purposes in the New England area during the past two winters, and that this shortage was due in part to the conspiracy for which the defendants were indicted.

Those named in the indictment as defendants include: Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, of Boston, and its President, Halden Lee, of Brookline; New England Coke Company, of Boston, and its President, Robert M. Folsom, of Reading, and its Vice-President Robert Tibolt, of Newton; the Connecticut Coke Company, of New Haven, Conn., and its President Hugh MacArthur, of Hamden, Conn., and an employee, Edward L. Flahive, of New Haven; Debevoise-Anderson Company, Inc., of Boston, and its Vice-President, Christopher A. Wyatt, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Converse Carlisle Coal Company, of Springfield, Mass., its President William M. Johnson, of Longmeadow; Punderson Coal Company, of Springfield, Mass., and its President, Frank E. Punderson, of Springfield; and the Fuel Credit Exchange, of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Folsom's statement read:

"We shall contest this indictment vigorously as unfair and wholly unwarranted. We do not believe we have broken any Federal laws or antitrust regulations. In our coke business, marketing policies have been made after careful study of all legal considerations, and we have had the best advice we could get on these matters. There has never been any intention on our part to violate or circumvent any of the antitrust regulations, and our attorneys insist that we have not done so.

"Moreover, since November, 1941, our prices have been governed by OPA regulations, and, since the beginning of the war, production and distribution of our coke has been regulated by the War Production Board and other Government agencies.

"Our product for years has been backed up by a written guarantee of excellence. It has been tested and sold on that guarantee and we have done everything possible to see that the guarantee means a customer is getting his money's worth.

"All coke is not alike. Our coke is not a by-product, but a carefully manufactured, trade-marked article, made especially for domestic use. Whatever steps we have taken in regard to distribution of our coke have been taken for the protection of our dealers and customers, and to insure the value of our trade mark as a quality symbol."

Advent Christian Church Plans Centenary Observance

One hundred years of Christian ministry will be observed this year by members of the Advent Christian Church, whose eastern headquarters is in Boston.

Delegates from churches all over the United States and Canada will attend a General Conference to be held in southern New England this June. There they plan to review events of church history since 1844, the year William Miller, the founder, first expounded his ideas to friends and followers.

Unable to attend because of the exigencies of war will be representatives of Advent Christian missions in China and India, as well as native missionaries in Japan, of whom there has been no word since the declaration of war between the United States and Japan.

Locally, one Advent Institution to hold its own observance of the centennial will be the New England School of Theology at 1710 Beacon Street. By commencement time, shortly before the General Conference, the School hopes to achieve a concrete result of renewed efforts during this centennial year by completely freeing from debt its handsome establishments on Beacon Street and Williston Road. The School was moved to this site six years ago from Roxbury.

Here in two spacious brick buildings theological courses, among them a four-year course leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree, are taught by a staff of four full-time and eight part-time teachers. Dr. Guy Linwood Vannah of Melrose heads the faculty. For the first time in the 47 years of the School's history, students are predominantly women, reports Dr. Vannah.

National agencies of the Church in Boston are The Woman's Home and Foreign Mission Society, the American Advent Mission Society, and the Advent Christian Publication Society. A home for retired ministers and missionaries is maintained in South Vernon, Mass. A second educational institution is Aurora College in Aurora, Ill. Orphans and small children are cared for in the American Advent Christian Home and Orphanage in Dowling Park, Fla.

Quaker Relief for India Receives Generous Support

By Donald Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Generous support of Quaker relief in famine-stricken sections of India is being received at the local office of the Society of Friends at 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, as well as at the Philadelphia headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee, according to George A. Selleck, of the Cambridge office.

Although authorities in India have put the co-ordination of relief work there in the hands of Quaker relief and ambulance organizations, this work is being financed with the help of a number of other church groups, unions, clubs and individuals.

The British War Relief Society of America has contributed $50,000, and gifts totaling about $25,000 so far have been received from churches through the Church Committee on Overseas Relief and Reconstruction.

The headquarters of the American Friends Service Committee has been assured of further financial help for this Quaker famine relief program in India from the American Federation of Labor, the National C. I. O. War Relief Committee and the India Famine Relief Committee.

Shipment of $100,000 worth of American milk to India has been announced already. Speaking of this quick action after Indian relief had been handed to the Quaker groups with an appeal for speedy help, James G. Vail, foreign service secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, said:

"The generous support of thousands of concerned Americans and particularly the large gifts of the British War Relief Society of America, and the churches, have made possible the prompt shipments.

"Because the Indian Government has assumed the freight costs and the Friends Ambulance Unit staff in India is made up of volunteers, the entire $100,000 contributed could be spent directly for supplies.

"We hope that there will be support for further shipments of milk and clothing. Reports from the Friends Ambulance Unit in India emphasize the critical need of maintaining emergency service for the next 12 months."

From the way in which support is flowing to the Philadelphia headquarters of the Committee, some of it by way of Mr. Selleck's office in Cambridge, there seems no doubt that the continued need will be met by Americans eager to help keep the currents of constructive good will flowing, even while the tide of war is still high.

The Friends Ambulance Unit, which is administering this Indian relief, was started as a British organization during the last war. When Finland, early in the war, was invaded by the Russians and was the object of much sympathy in the democratic countries, it operated a fleet of ambulances there. Since then the unit has been very active in dangerous areas of China and has gone on into India.

It was while its workers were directing the building of air-raid shelters in Calcutta and other Indian cities that the opportunity came to help relieve famine distress. Indian authorities were so impressed by the way in which this was done that they asked the Quakers to tackle the whole problem on behalf of all those in Britain and the United States who wish to help.

Boston Firemen Report Record Year in Alarms

Continued from Page 1

believes that such a regulation will practically eliminate this fire hazard.

Hit By Draft

The Boston Fire Department has been hard hit by the Selective Service, having lost 238 men to the armed forces. Of this number, Commissioner Reilly said, the Department has been able to replace about 100, leaving 138 vacancies.

"This situation seriously taxes the facilities of the Department," the Commissioner said. "Instead of six men on a ladder truck we have to get along with four."

At the present time the Department has 341 men eligible for the draft. Deferments have been granted in many cases, Mr. Reilly said, but under existing conditions he wasn't certain the Selective Service would be so lenient. The loss of even 50 per cent of these highly trained men would be a serious thing for the city, he asserted.

Another taxing problem has been the upkeep of equipment. Like the average citizen who has tried to buy spark plugs or other parts for his car, Commissioner Reilly said that the Boston Fire Department is having an equally hard time. The Department has approximately 250 vehicles and these must be kept in first class fighting condition.

Within the last two months two 1,000-gallon pumps have been delivered to the Department, Mr. Reilly stated.

"We are waiting delivery for two 100-foot aerial ladder trucks, three new tractors for aerial ladders, and six new motors for aerial ladders," he said.

For 1944 the Departments' replacement program calls for two more 100-foot aerial ladders and five 1,000-gallon pumps. It is estimated that $100,000 will have to be spent annually for the next five years for replacement equipment.

Bit Cautious

"The Department is a little bit cautious about buying material at this time," he said, "because we are not so sure of its quality."

Commissioner Reilly said that never in Boston's history has its marine fire protection been better. The Department has three fire boats supplemented by six Coast Guard fire boats.

"Almost every major city has had a big fire on its water front," the Commissioner said, knocking his desk sharply with his knuckles, "but Boston has been free of water-front fires as well as damaging blazes in defense plants."

The Commissioner gave high praise to the Auxiliary members whom he hopes will carry on in peacetime. It is important to any community to have trained crews in reserve in case of disaster, he said.

Highest praise, of course, went to his own men who are putting in 84 hours a week 49 weeks of the year. So far the work has been carried on in the same degree of efficiency as in peacetimes with the burden falling on the veterans. If the draft leaves the Department alone this year, Commissioner Reilly is certain that Boston's fire fighters are equal to anything that might come along.

Special Training at Wellesley To Help Meet Emergency War Work

Announcement of the establishment of the Wellesley School of Community Affairs, to be directed by Dr. Margaret Mead, well-known anthropologist, and of the Summer School of Techniques, which will provide special training in skills needed to meet emergency war work, was made today.

Tentative dates for the schools are June 29 to Aug. 10.

The School of Community Affairs, which will continue for three successive summers according to the present plan, will deal with typical problems facing citizens of towns and cities throughout the United States today. Topic of the school for the summer of 1944 will be "Cultural Differences Within the American Community."

Such questions will be considered as the rise of ethnic groups like the Irish, Italian, or Polish within an established community of old Americans, white and Negro; the problems of adjustment, the causes of intolerance, isolation, segregation, and the ways in which such antagonism can be combatted, and the occupational opportunities for minority groups in shop, office, and professional life.

The Summer School of Techniques, under the direction of Miss Dorothy W. Dennis, Associate Professor of French at Wellesley, will include the study of electronics in physics, map-making in geography, and special training in the techniques of labor relations, elementary drafting in mathematics, and intensive oral work in the French, German, Italian, and Spanish languages.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight. Friday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature followed by light snow late Friday evening. Diminishing winds tonight becoming gentle late tonight and Friday.

Southwestern Maine: Fair and continued cold with diminishing winds tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair and continued cold with diminishing winds tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperatures followed by light snow by Friday evening.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:38 p. m.: height, 8.3 feet.
Friday, 7:03 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Harsch to Give Wellesley Hills Talk

"The Meaning of the News" will be the subject of a talk by Joseph C. Harsch of Washington, D. C., staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and Columbia Broadcasting System news analyst, at 3 p. m. on Sunday, March 5, in the Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills. Kenneth McDougall, secretary of the Wellesley Community Forum, will preside at this meeting, which is the final one in the Forum's series.

As a foreign correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Harsch gave an eye-witness account of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Later he was in Java when the island was invaded. Escaping from it, he reached Australia in time to greet the first contingent of American troops to reach that continent. In earlier years Mr. Harsch served as correspondent in Berlin. He watched Hitler dictate the Armistice to the French at Compeigne, before leaving Europe.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A motion picture on "Australia" will be shown by the Boston University School of Education at 84 Exeter Street, Boston, from 7:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. Free to the public.

Friday

"Indestructible China" is the subject of the final lecture in Miss Avery's series on "Interpretations of World Affairs" to be given at the Copley ballroom, at 10:45 a. m.

Mrs. Sayward will talk on "Egyptian Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Edwin S. Smith will speak on "Organized Labor in the Soviet Union" at the New England Mutual Hall at 8 p. m. under the auspices of the Trade Union Advisory Committee of the Massachusetts Council of American Soviet Friendship. The March of Time film, "One day of War—Russia, 1943," will be shown. Free to the Public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Plans Are Made for Preserving An Original Copy of Rights Bill

Disclosure that a project is well under way for the display and protection of an original copy of the Bill of Rights which now lies in the archives of the State of Massachusetts was made today by Gardner Osborne, Executive Director of the Federal Hall Memorial Museum of New York City.

He made this disclosure following an address at the regular luncheon meeting of the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine. Mr. Osborne stated that a Boston man, whom he did not name, has volunteered to donate a metal safe in which the document would be placed and which would presumably rest in one of the display walls of the State House.

He also said another Boston man has offered to donate the bullet-proof glass behind which the document would be observed. According to Mr. Osborne, the door of the safe would also constitute a cover for the document and its protective glass, thereby guarding against defacement and theft.

Mr. Osborne stated that the Boston Kiwanis Club had launched the project and given it financial assistance, and he hoped that other civic-minded organizations would also contribute funds to provide a protected resting place for the precious document.

He said that he hoped the project might be finished by September 25, the 150th anniversary of the date the Bill of Rights became part of the Constitution.

In an interview previous to his address before the Boston Kiwanis Club at the Hotel Touraine, Smith L. Multer, President General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution said that "in the hands of the four great powers, the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China, rests the future peace of the world for years to come.

"It is to the self-interest of these nations to preserve peace," he added.

After declaring that he was against "super-governments of the world" in which the United States might become submerged, Mr. Multer called for collaboration among nations after the war, with the United States maintaining its independence and sovereignty. Mr. Multer did not outline a form of collaboration.

Mr. Multer stated that the United States did not enter this war to impose its form of government on any people, if they do not desire to have it. "We will not attempt to impose our form of government on any nation," he said.

"That is no reason, however, why we cannot live together peaceably," Mr. Multer hastened to add.

State Tax Revenue Drops $5,000,000

Tax revenue from the sale of gasoline, alcoholic beverages, and cigarettes was off more than $5,000,000 in Masachusetts last year, Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxations, said today.

Total receipts from these sources last year was $31,188,851, compared with $36,551,624 in 1942, Commissioner Long disclosed. This decrease in revenue was despite an increase in the cigarette tax of $148,758.

Largest decrease was in gasoline tax receipts with last year's collections totaling $13,907,413, compared with $17,619,650 in 1942, a decrease of $3,712,237.

The tax on alcoholic beverages netted the Commonwealth $8,670,185 in 1943, compared with 1942 receipts of $10,469,479. Cigarette tax revenue last year was $8,611,253, compared with $8,462,495 in 1942.

Three Large Trawlers To Return to Fisheries

Three large and modern fishing trawlers that were requisitioned by the Navy close to two years ago for war work are to be returned to the fisheries, Boston fishing authorities have been notified from Washington.

They are the Gale, Ocean, and Tide, with pre-war production capacity of about 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of fish annually, it is estimated. The vessels were formerly owned by the General Seafoods Corporation of Boston.

24 New Englanders Included in List Of 289 U. S. Soldiers Missing in Action

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The names of 24 New Englanders are included in a list of 289 United States soldiers missing in action in the Central Pacific, European and Mediterranean areas, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Central Pacific Area

Connecticut

Gervasoni, Technical Sergeant Nicola G.—Mrs. Carmela Gervasoni, mother, Guilford.

New Hampshire

Phillipe, Staff Sergeant Peter G.—Mrs. Margaret E. Phillipe, mother, Portsmouth.

European Area

Connecticut

Dickerson, Sergeant Kenneth G.—Mrs. Kenneth G. Dickerson, wife, Stratford.

Lamarche, Staff Sergeant Noel F.—Mrs. Yvonne Lamarche, mother, Hartford.

Ritch, First Lieut. William L.—William E. Ritch, father, Bridgeport.

Scanlon, Technical Sergeant Robert J.—William J. Scanlon, father, Middletown.

Shepard, Technical Sergeant Wendell J.—Mrs. Beulah M. Shepard, mother, Manchester.

Massachusetts

Dragone, Staff Sergeant Fred A.—Mrs. Antonette Dragone, mother, Roxbury.

Kaplan, Second Lieut. Milton J.—Mrs. Etta M. Kaplan, mother, Mattapan.

McDermott, Technical Sergeant Joseph F.—Mrs. Margaret M. McDermott, mother, Danvers.

Mattson, Technical Sergeant William R.—Mrs. Margaret Mattson, mother, Rockport.

Parzsit, Staff Sergeant Edward J.—Mrs. Julia Parzsit, mother, Mansfield.

Podolak, Capt. Stanislaw J.—Alexander Podolak, father, Easthampton.

Porter, Technical Sergeant Donald C.—Frank Porter, father, Medford.

Powers, Staff Sergeant Patrick J.—Mrs. Mary E. Powers, mother, Northampton.

Richards, Staff Sergeant Andrew H.—Mrs. Eva E. Tremblay, mother, Methuen.

Richardson, Second Lieut. Sidney B.—Mrs. Mary H. Richardson, mother, Quincy.

Siciliano, Technical Sergeant Arthur P.—Antonio Siciliano, father, East Longmeadow.

New Hampshire

Frye, Second Lieut. William C., Jr.—Mrs. Doris E. Frye, wife, Littleton.

Rhode Island

Bachand, Sergeant Leo E.—Ernest Bachand, father, Woonsocket.

Vermont

Rousse, Technical Sergeant Philip M.—Arthur E. Rousse, father, Barre.

Mediterranean Area

Maine

Cheney, Private Rodney E.—Mrs. Florence Cheney, mother, Dexter.

Massachusetts

Clayton, Staff Sergeant Walter E.—Mrs. Rose Clayton, mother, Lowell.

Drake, Private Frank F., Jr.—Mrs. Eva M. Drake, mother, Auburn.

Only 13 Days Left On U. S. Income Tax

Taxpayers are advised that only 13 days remain for the making out and filing of their Federal Income Tax Returns.

Denis W. Delaney, Collector of Internal Revenue, announces that all offices will be open daily from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. The Boston offices are located at 141 Milk Street, and on the Eighth Floor of the Federal Building.

Double Hingham Launching

Official United States Navy

Next Ships Are to Take to Water at Night

Earle B. Hall, launched with the Harry L. Corl yesterday in double ceremony at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard. Another double launching is scheduled for Friday night, under floodlights. After that the yard's facilities will be concentrated on "LST" construction schedules for awhile.

New Conference of Allies Is Thought Essential Now

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—With the war approaching climactic stages, and international postwar problems pressing for immediate consideration, by top-ranking men in the Allied camp, political observers here are confident that some meeting of world leaders must shortly take place. Otherwise, the quickened diplomatic pace set at Casablanca, Quebec, Moscow and Teheran would be reversed and the myriad problems and misunderstandings that have arisen since the last gathering of high officials could conceivably worsen present relations.

Need for a new meeting of British, American and Russian officials appears urgent. London, it is anticipated will be the seat of any coming diplomatic discussions, first because no important American diplomat has been to London since 1940 and secondly because most of the issues demanding immediate agreement seem to require first unity in British and American policy.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, vacationing now in Palm Beach, should return to the capital next week. The pressure then on Undersecretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., temporarily Acting Secretary, should lessen and top department officials be able to prepare for policy discussions with Britain. President Roosevelt is back in the capital now after a short absence.

Hull Likes to Talk It Over

It is no secret that Secretary Hull's determination to have this government continually talk over and solve irritating problems with other nations is almost an obsession. In the case of Russo-Polish relations, he has consistently held, despite apparent rebuffs, that the United States should always stand ready to act as good neighbor and friend and cultivate not only good relations with other nations but do all it can to further good relations among other countries.

His blunt warning to Finland some weeks ago that it get out of the war with Russia and Britain or face the consequences was made as the counsel of a good friend. Indications are that Helsinki has not been inattentive to Secretary Hull's persuasion.

There are many other problems besides those of Polish and Finnish relations with Russia on which Britain and the United States need to come to some agreement.

There is the pressing problem of armistice terms for Germany now being discussed by the European Advisory Commission. Reports have come from London that British and American proposals have been presented to the Commission but the State Department here at least denies that the United States proposals have reached their final form.

Time To Prepare Is Now

Just as on the home front, the Baruch report demands that some program be adopted now, should Germany suddenly surrender, so on the diplomatic front and international stage the United States must be prepared for such a development.

While the British and Americans have gone far toward recognizing the French National Committee as the coming spokesman for a liberated Metropolitan France as it now is for the Empire there still remains diplomatic and military problems relating to the part French troops are to play in the invasion and in the occupation of conquered enemy territory that require absolute agreement in advance.

The Italian political picture also disturbs many political observers here though there may be complete agreement between London and Washington. Prime Minister Winston Churchill's support of the Badoglio Regime at least until the capture of Rome and Premier Badoglio's qualification of his earlier promise to quit after the fall of Rome suggests a new British policy toward King Victor Emmanuel not yet openly adopted by the United States.

There is no end of topics which could furnish subjetcs for discussion at an Anglo-American parley. Postwar air and shipping routes, control of oil reserves, Pacific bases are problems on which Anglo-American policy should be in agreement if the postwar world is to have peace.

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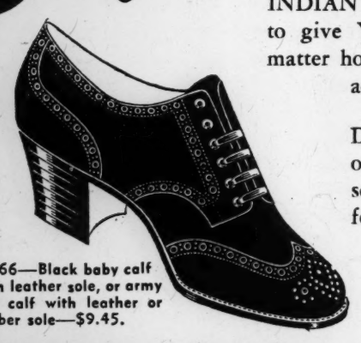

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Wide World

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These bright-eyed tots are professional models, all under seven years of age, who are first-grade pupils at the Professional Children's School on Broadway, New York. The older children in the school are stage and radio performers. This school has been teaching child actors for 30 years.

Show Kids Star in 'Broadway' School

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—In the late afternoons, while the school children of the United States are listening to their favorite radio serials, the children enacting these dramas are snatching a few minutes away from radio to do their homework.

School books are stacked next to scripts in every radio studio in New York—and in half the Broadway theaters.

Because of the occupational hazards — rehearsals, morning shows, road tours—most of these kids go to the Professional Children's School, which has been keeping child actors up on the three old fashioned R's for 30 years. Mary Miles Minter, Lila Lee, and Georgie Price were the first three pupils, and its alumni include Martha Raye, Gene Raymond, Milton Berle, Mary Small, Beatrice Kay, Mitzi Green, Ruby Keeler, Penny Singleton, and Patsy Kelly.

Located in a Broadway office building, it was at least one thing in common with other schools—it smells like them: chalk, lunch boxes, gymnasium.

Scholastic Rating High

The scholastic rating is high. Grades cover primary classes through high school. There are 328 children now on the rolls, but some of them never see the school—children who are in the circus or on the road send in their lessons.

The youngsters in class the day of this viewing presented an odd sight in several cases. This is one school in which dyed hair is no novelty. The most flagrantly hennaed specimens are the boys from "Life With Father," but another flaminghead belonged to an eight-year-old girl who has been part of her parents' musical act since she was two.

These little breadwinners know a great deal about business. Publicity means much to them, and the minute a photographer showed up, the late lunchers in the assembly hall were alert to the opportunity of getting into a picture.

Entrance "Staged"

One of the staff, Miss Jean Gent, claims that they even "make an entrance" into the principal's office in the best stage manner. Mrs. Ethel Wright Nesbitt, principal for 23 years and hearty admirer of show folk, remarked: "We treat all students as adults."

Being natural little memorizers, most of the youngsters are quick about their school work. One mite in the fourth grade, Edwin Bruce, who has been in two Broadway shows and plays the part of Tommy on the radio show "The Open Door," came running into the cafeteria to show his report of 100 per cent in arithmetic and spelling. Also he did a few imitations—in view of the fact that a reporter was there.

In spite of their earning capacity, these young people don't splurge. Half of them don't know how much they make. Ann Thomas, who plays Casey on "Abie's Irish Rose" and is President of the School Alumni Association, tells about a child who played with her last season in "Counsellor at Law."

"He came into my dressing room one night to find out if 80 cents a week was good money. That was the allowance his mother gave him—10 cents a performance. I told him it was great."

Thomas E. Campbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 2 — Thomas Edward Campbell, who passed on here yesterday, was Governor of Arizona from 1919 to 1922, former President of the United States Civil Service Commission, and Commissioner General of the United States at the 1926 International Exposition in Seville, Spain.

A native of Prescott, Ariz., Mr. Campbell attended local schools and St. Mary's College, Oakland, Calif. Before his entry into politics, he was engaged in mining.

He wrote "Centralized Authority in Taxation" in 1912, and served as Arizona State Tax Commissioner 1915-16.

He served as chairman of a fact-finding commission on Federal reclamation in 1923-24; chairman of the Board of Survey and Adjustments of Federal Reclamation Projects, 1925, and as a member of the Republican National Committee, 1924-28.

Chile Isle Yields Coal

Important coal deposits recently have been found in Chiloe, Chile's largest island just off the southern coast.

Plane Ferry to Russia Ruled by Arctic Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—A lesson in international co-operation for many of the world's adjoining countries to note is being written by Russia, America, and Canada along the Great Circle aerial route over which Lend-Lease airplanes are being ferried to the Soviet air force.

The story of the plane ferrying work has not been revealed in any detail by either Washington or Ottawa sources, but the Alaskan Department of the United States Army and the Wartime Information Board of Canada recently have described the gigantic task of gathering and correlating weather information on which the movements of costly bombers and speedy fighter planes depend.

The story goes back to Wrangell Island's rise into the headlines in 1926 when a Russian gunboat removed a party of Alaskan Eskimos that Carl Lomen of the famous Alaskan "reindeer king" family had established there some years before, and replaced it with a Russian colony. No objections came from Washington, for the value of Wrangell Island at that time was not recognized by this country. Nor did the British, who once had claimed the island, dispute with Moscow over its control.

The United States Army, working with naval and coast guard craft at sea and with United States Weather Bureau stations in major towns of Alaska, has built up a network of observers covering the entire territory, from Point Barrow to Ketchikan. Some of the observers serve through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a Federal agency; others through the Alaska Bureau of Aeronautics and Communications, which operates dozens of settlement radio stations.

Bureau of Indian Affairs teachers, who serve as lawyers, postmasters, United States commissioners and radio operators in many settlements, also help keep the planes aloft by making regular reports on the weather in their home areas. Through the recently-completed telephone line along the Alaska highway, the data is flashed to the Canadian Department of Transportation station at Whitehorse, British Columbia.

Strangely, different winds make different types of currents along the mountain ranges and one route that is safe today may be dangerous tomorrow because of a mountain-made downdraft. Likewise, the ash from Mt. Veniaminoff, which erupted in 1939, could conceivably cut off flights down the Aleutian chain from existing bases. The whole Aleutian chain, as a matter of fact, is full of volcanoes.

Recently the United States Weather Bureau stations in Alaska have been adding a new piece of equipment, the ceiling light projector, useful at night in determining the height of clouds, hence of the "ceiling." It is a spotlight that throws a beam onto the nearest clouds. By triangulation, observers can determine the height of these clouds.

Strangest phenomena to tenderfoot pilots in the northland are the long summer days and the narrow time belts. From May to September over the mainland of Alaska it is night but a few hours, sometimes not at all, because of the midnight sun. And in mid-winter, the sun may come up at 10:30 a. m. and set at 1:30 p. m.

BUY *an extra* WAR BOND!

Most of us have to scratch for a living.

Most of us realize, too, that one can expect to be paid only for "service" rendered.

On this principle we have conducted our business for more than half a century.

It has built confidence—and it has built a business!

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What does a little boy dream of?

He is with his dad, fighting the war. *His* dad is a giant battling the enemy by the hundreds.

The little boy is happy as he dreams, for the foe was never born who could lick *his* dad!

Some day though, when he is old enough, he will know how much he and millions of others like him owe to the Red Cross for bringing their dads home to them—home from the battle areas where Red Cross men and women have brought comfort to those in great need; home from the strife where Red Cross services have saved so many situations; home to a family which perhaps has been cared for when dad was away through the benevolence of Nurse's Aides and Home Service.

So, in the name of millions of American families, The Home Insurance Company salutes the Red Cross in its great work of turning dreams into reality.

This is the first of a series of advertisements dedicated to the American Red Cross by

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK

FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • MARINE

Symphony Preview—News of Stage and Screen—'Hudson River Legend'

Barber's Second Symphony Dedicated to Army Air Forces

By Winthrop P. Tryon

When the United States Army sends to town a piece of music for presentation at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, that, surely, is matter for remark. But comment in the case must be made with regard for censorship; and nothing must be presumed beyond what can fairly be inferred from news releases of the military public relations service. Thus to view the situation, a work bearing the title of Symphony, Dedicated to the Army Air Forces, comes to performance in Symphony Hall tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening under the baton of Serge Koussevitzky.

The composer, in the community of civilians, is no one else than Samuel Barber, and the piece of music under ordinary conditions will go into catalogue as his Symphony No. 2, op. 19. It will so stand, indeed, in the Boston Symphony program book, John N. Burk, editor. To be strictly official, however, the only way anybody by the name of Barber enters is in the status of an enlisted man, Corporal Barber.

The Army, then, may be said in all exactitude to submit to the attention of the Boston public a symphony in which Corporal Barber has a hand as the man who writes the notes. If a person on the outside is to get at what this record of thought and emotion awaiting disclosure in actual performance is like, some surmising has to be done. For that, perhaps a little consideration of how Mr. Barber puts notes on paper before he went into uniform and wore two-bar chevrons on his sleeve will help.

Further than that, though only a little further, there is the penciled manuscript of Corporal Barber, under what circumstances of convenience or inconvenience it may have been indited. This, held tightly in the Corporal's hand, or kept severely under his eye when for a moment laid down, would furnish a visitor at Symphony Hall offices more of a hint than might be imagined. Something eloquent inheres in notes drafted on lined folio sheets with lead pencil. A glance at them, and their message in a strange, yet not to be mistaken, manner replies.

Take that along with what the censorship, notwithstanding its reticence, lets escape, we may with some confidence proceed. Regard, now, the second movement, an Andante. Somewhere down in the texture of the score is a staff reserved for an electric instrument which taps out, more or less staccato-wise, the tone, A, of the aviator's "beam." Right there are elemental key, tempo, and mood, to say nothing else.

An Andante by Barber, we may be sure, will have a certain singing quality, more than one by almost any other of the present-day composing fraternity. His inclination is toward tunefulness, even if his pride of technique sometimes beguiles him into abstraction and complicated construction. He likes to make the string section sing, even when burdening it with elaborations of rhythm. He delights in a romantic solo moment for the flute or the horn, even if he has to go to the Impressionists for an idea; and for the English horn, too, if he must lean gently on Sibelius.

He has a peculiar fancy for the elegiac, and a power for sustaining it. Indeed, he can find his way around in the writing of a slow movement more securely than the usual American modern. They have not convinced him yet that sentiment is such a bad thing.

To consider, for another venture, the final movement of the composition, designated Presto; and look out when the moderns pick up that term. For they mean business. Presto will require fast and precise execution of the players, and it will demand everything the conductor has in the way of energy and climax-building enthusiasm.

An Artist's Notes on the Impending Ballet Russe

Top, left to right: Alexandra Danilova in "The Cuckold's Fair," Dorothy Etheridge in "Rodeo," and Frederic Franklin in "The Red Poppy." Below: Ruthanna Boris, Maria Tallchief in "Etude," and Anna Istomina and Mary Ellen Moylan in "Les Sylphides." The company will tenant the Boston Opera House from Tuesday through Saturday of next week.

Civic Orchestra Presents New Ballet by Jan Veen

By Margaret Lloyd

In New England Mutual Hall last night, Jan Veen and his dancers assisted at the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra's second concert of the season, to be repeated tonight.

The featured number was the new ballet, "Hudson River Legend," with music by the orchestra's regular conductor, Joseph Wagner, and scenario and choregraphy by Mr. Veen. Arthur Fiedler, to whom the score was dedicated, was guest conductor for the work, and his authoritative presence was immediately felt in the tone and animation he elicited from the musicians.

Another high spot was the playing, earlier on the program, of Nicolas Slonimsky's charming intermezzo, "My Toy Balloon," dedicated to his little daughter, Electra. For economy of means, wit, simplicity, and light and skittering playfulness without archness, Mr. Slonimsky's variations on a Brazilian tune could well serve as model for the dance composer of the evening.

Mr. Veen follows Washington Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow" fairly closely and literally, but some of the scenes are padded with non-essential detail, and the interest is not sustained throughout. The dancer's own make-up and costume as Ichabod Crane are choice, and there is genuine acting ability in his pantomime. He plays the character sympathetically, touching the sympathies of the audience. His scrawny, eager schoolmaster is more than a buffoon figure of fun. He is (as Irving created him) a figure of gentle, kindly humor, with the undertones of human values that word implies.

The costumes, by Marco Montedoro (of Radio City Music Hall), are bright with old New Amsterdam flavor, and the bits of décor by Cador suggest time and place effectively. Mr. Wagner's score, with its play on children's party-game melodies and other familiar themes, is well suited to the action.

In latter years Jan Veen, whom we have all known previously as Hans Wiener, has developed his flair for comedy, so that we have come to expect him to be funny, as in his "Carmen Cross Cut," on the program last night.

A new piece in this vein was disappointing. The title, "Goose Lake," suggested a travesty of the ballet battlehorse, "Swan Lake," and there are entertaining possibilities in simply following copy and the Tchaikovsky score. But, in spite of the expectations aroused, Mr. Veen's intention was evidently to burlesque ballet in general (he calls it "a good-natured spoof at the ballet"); and though there were hints of trembling feathers in the Queen of the Geese, and an indirect parody on the pas de quatre of little swans, the comparison did not come close enough, and the music of Voelker was not right enough, to make it as funny as it could have been.

Mr. Veen and his company did not appear as advantageously as they did with the same orchestra in Jordan Hall last winter. For one thing, dancers cannot properly be seen from a flat floor.

'With Marines at Tarawa'

The Signal Corps Technicolor film, "With the Marines at Tarawa," will head the program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday. Other items will include "A Letter to a Hero," Pete Smith's "What Is Your I. Q.?," John Nesbitt's Passing Parade, three cartoons, "Prunes and Politics" with Edgar Kennedy, and newsreels.

Pacific War Pictures

Short features announced to start Friday at the Telepix include combat pictures of the war in the Pacific, the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo photographed in color, a Pete Smith novelty, a film on billiards, and the Thaw expedition in Iraq. "Little Red Riding Hood" as done by Bugs Bunny, Howard Hill in a bow-and-arrow jaguar hunt, a soldier's visit to his home town as described in "Letter to a Hero," and newsreels.

Vladimir Horowitz

Soloist at the Boston Symphony concerts tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening.

Plays in Prospect

Follow the Girls—At the Shubert beginning Tuesday, March 7. New musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis, with songs by Dan Shapiro, Milton Pascal, and Phil Charig. Gertrude Niesen, Jackie Gleason, Tim Herbert, Buster West, Irina Baronova, and Frank Parker are among those in the cast. Harry Delmar is staging the show. Catherine Littlefield is arranging the choreography.

Chicken Every Sunday—At the Plymouth beginning March 20, dramatization by Julius and Philip Epstein of a novel by Rosemary Taylor about life in a boarding house in Tucson, Ariz., about 40 years ago, Mary Phillips, Rhys Williams, Thelma Schnee, Frank Thomas, and Katherine Squire will be in the cast.

Sheppey — Tentatively set for Monday, March 27, at the Wilbur. Somerset Maugham's play, originally produced in London in 1933, presented by Jacques Chambrun with Edmund Gwenn heading a cast that includes Barbara Everest, Victor Beecroft, Doris Patston, Viola Keats, Frances Heflin, Montgomery Clift, and Alexander Clark. Sir Cedric Hardwicke will direct and Watson Barratt will design the settings.

Arsenic and Old Lace—At the Colonial beginning Monday, March 20. Fourth engagement of Joseph Kesselring's comedy-melodrama with Bela Lugosi to play the principal role for the first time here. Jack Whiting, Jean Adair and Ruth McDevitt will be among the featured players.

Dream with Music—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, April 10. New musical comedy with Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham, June Knight, and Leonard Elliott in the cast; produced by Richard Kollmar; book by Dorothy Kilgallen, Sidney Sheldon and Ben Roberts; score by Buck Warnick; and lyrics by Edward Eager.

A Connecticut Yankee—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, April 17. Revival of the Fields, Rodgers & Hart musical comedy, with Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran heading the cast, as the fifth offering in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society list. The production is shortly to conclude a run in New York.

Christian Science Program March 5

A Christian Science program will be given over Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, March 5, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "Law and Progress."

This is the tenth program in the 1943-1944 series that is being radiocast through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World-Perspective." David Low. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"A Highland Fling" by Margaret Curtis. Featuring Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

New England Mutual Hall—"Hudson River Legend," music by Joseph Wagner, presented by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Arthur Fiedler, conducting, assisted by Jan Veen and his dancers. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Vladimir Horowitz, soloist. 2:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel, Oval Room—Symphony Luncheon. Lecture-discussion on Boris Goldovsky, on this week's Symphony program. 12:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "The Falcon and the Co-eds," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 1:15, 5:10, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 12, 3:55, 8.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:27, 9:35. "Week-end Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:27, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Footlight Serenade," John Wayne, Betty Grable, Victor Mature. 3, 6:20, 9:30. "Made for Each Other," Carole Lombard, James Stewart. 1:20, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:34, 6:39, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:13.

Metropolitan—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:40. "The Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:10, 8:25.

Modern—"The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:20, 9:20. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 9:20, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 4:55, 7:25, 10.

Paramount—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:25, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Career Girl," Frances Langford. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

South Station Theater—"Danger Area," "Heavenly Music," "You Dear Boy!" "Popular Science No. 1," "Listen Boys," "Glimpses of Kentucky," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 11:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:20, 10.

Telepix—"Kwajalein," "Canadian Rockies with Fitzpatrick," "Film Memories," "Chinese Drop the Plough," "Viennese Music," "Danger Area," cartoons, Digest of World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Henry Travers. 3, 6:20, 9:45. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. 1:05, 4:30, 7:55. "Mardi-Gras," 2:30, 6, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia — "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:25. "Career Girls," Frances Langford. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," C. Kellaway, H. Walker. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford.
Regent: "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Gangway for Tomorrow," Robert Ryan, Margo. "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. 1:30, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "So's Your Uncle," Donald Woods. Continuous 2-11.
Coolidge Corner: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Charlie Chan in the Secret Service," Sidney Toler.
Cleveland Circle: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler, Gwen Kenyon. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "In Old Chicago," Tyrone Power, Alice Faye. "Banjo on My Knee," Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck. 2, 8.
University: "None Shall Escape." Marsha Hunt. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. 3:05, 6:20, 9:45.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Calling Dr. Death," Lon Chaney, Patricia Morrison. "She's For Me," David Bruce, Grace McDonald.
Codman Square: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 3:14, 8:06. "The Unknown Guest," Victor Jory. 2:08, 7, 9:40.
Park: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "The Girl From Monterey," Armida. Edgar Kennedy.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "As Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA—Jamaica Plain: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "The Good Fellows," C. Kellaway. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Hostages," Luise Rainer. 2:30, 8:15. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis and band. 3:55, 9:40.
MALDEN—Granada: "Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward, Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 5:39, 8:38.
Mystic: "The Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas, Margaret Lockwood. 1:55, 7:50. "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. 3:25, 9:20.
Maplewood: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. 3:11, 9:11. "Unknown Guest," Victor Jory, Pamela Blake. 2:02, 8:02.
Strand: "Riding High," Dorothy LaMour, Dick Powell. 3:15, 8:30. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 2:15, 7, 10.
Orpheum: "Rookies in Burma," Wally Brown, Alan Carney. 2:15, 8. "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. 3:20, 9:05.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Flesh and Fantasy," Barbara Stanwyck, Charles Boyer. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers.
Fellsway: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:30, 7:30.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Mischa Auer. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "What a Woman," Rosalind Russell, Brian Ahern. "Jack London," Michael O'Shea, Susan Hayward. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "She's for Me," David Bruce.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Robert Ryan. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Hands Across the Border," Roy Rogers. "Danger, Women at Work," Patsy Kelly, Mary Bryan. 2, 8.
Strand: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2, 8.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "This is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2:43, 8:25.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Charlie Chan in Secret Service." 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Constitution," Joe E. Brown. "Leopard Man," Dennis O'Keefe, Margo.
Coolidge: "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Scarlet Pimpernel," Leslie Howard, Merle Oberon, Raymond Massey. "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy, William Powell.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Thousands Cheer," all-star cast. "She's for Me," David Bruce.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. **"Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warwick.**

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 252 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut
Hartford—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WTHT, 1230kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 p. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Friday, March 10, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine
Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Bangor—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., March 12 and 19, WABI, 1230kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts
Boston — Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sunday, 5 p. m., WBUL, and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m), 9.70mc (31m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Fridays, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Saturdays, March 4, 11, 18, and 25, 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 2:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
Worcester — Second Fridays, 2 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.
Worcester—Saturday, March 4, 1:45 p. m., WTAG, 580kc.

New Hampshire
Keene—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester — Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island
Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL, and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m), 9.70mc (31m).

Republic of Panama
Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

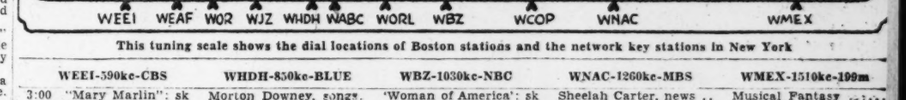
Canada

Ontario
Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean; Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Hollywood	Speaker; Orchestra	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry, Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Speaker; Orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Kick Konga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular Music Program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Vets' Information	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Julia Sanderson; piano-organ; songs; guest	Harry James' Orch.
4:45	Interview; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'		Sammy Kayes' Orch.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies"; E. Howe	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; F. Masters' Or.
5:15	Follies; Music	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Archie Andrews"; sk.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	American Women	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45		"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One'; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	Alvino Rey's Orch.	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night'; dr.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	amateurs; Gene Kelly	J. W. Vandercook, news	Curtain Calls	R. Salinger, news; Tal
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	'Fighting Coast Guards'	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical Com Favorite
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Fighting Coast Guards'	Traveler"; Variety	Fred Lang, news	Musical Com Favorite
8:00	Suspense; Portrait	Watch the World Go By	Fanny Brice; F. Mor-	Moods for Moderns	Studio speaker
8:15	Without a Face	Franklin; 'n' Abner	gan; Hanley Stafford	Hilton Gurzler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley; News	'Can Our Foreign Pol-	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	icy Be Democratic in	Music Hall: B. Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Civic Symphony Orch.
9:15	teur program	Wartime?"	guest; Lucille Ball	"Believe It or Not"	Joseph Wagner and
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	Ask Your OPA': Round-	Arthur Fiedler con-
9:45	dr.; music; guest	Dance orchestra; drama	show; Mischa Auer	table: "Gasoline"	ducting
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello; Va-	Henry Gladstone, news	Civic Symphony Orch
10:15	U. S. Navy drama	Jimmy Eisen's Orch.	riety; Hedda Hopper	Biographical Sketches	Civic Symphony Orch
10:30	"Romance"; Dick	'The Symphonette,' with	Wendell Willkie and Lt.	Del Courtney's Orch.	News service
10:45	Haymes; g'st; or	M. Piastro, conductor	Com. W. R. McWhirter	Parade; Music; Weather	Polish Information, dr
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Music by Cugat"	Weather; "Off Record"	Griff Williams' Orch.	Carson Robison's Orch
11:30	"Viva America":	Fishermen's program	Music of New World;	George Auld's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Nestor M Chayres	Dance orchestra; News	"Land of the Bayou"	George Auld's Orch.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	"Tick Tock Tunes"	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah"; News	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Talk; Church in Wild'd	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
9:30	This Living World	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'Shopping With Mari
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason"
10:00	'Valiant Lady'; sk.	"Sweet River"; drama	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; Old-Time songs	Robert St. John, news	Studio speaker	
10:30	"Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'Shopping With Mari
10:45	Bachelor's Childr'n	'The Seventh Wave'; dr	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Organ recital	New England Cupboard
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Dick Jurgen's Or.; New
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	program	Hank Lawson's Music	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	'Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to the Oper
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	'Luncheon With Lopez'	Treasure Star Parade
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News	'Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	"America Sings"
2:00	Serial drama	'Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light'; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time; wit
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Today's Children"; sk	Yankee Kitchen	Jean Harper
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	"The Pepper Shaker"
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Betty Crocker, talk	Mutual Goes Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Red Cross program:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; music	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch	"Kick Konga"
4:00	Broadway Matinee;	Popular music program	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodi
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Red Cross; Inter.	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch
4:45	Red Cross Service	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J Manning, Troubador
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; T. Tucker's Or
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Follies; Music	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	'Dateline': drama	Nero Wolfe"; drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Parade'; 'Curtain Calls'	Richard Salinger, new
7:30	Friday on Br'dway	"The Lone Ranger";	'Yankee Yarns"	Sabby Lewis' Orch	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Sabby Lewis' Orch	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	'Excursions in Scienc
8:15	Fred MacMurray;	"Parker Family"; dr.	Graham; P. Black's Or.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchest
8:30	dr.; Diana Lynn,	Meet Your Navy: music	Hit Parade; Lulu Pates;	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr

Club of Foreign Women Success in Framingham

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Leaders of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs believe that member clubs might well borrow a few pointers for their educational work from the record of the Women Citizens' Club of Framingham. They think similar projects would improve race relations in other racially diverse communities.

It was for this reason that Mrs. Burr J. Merriam, organizer of the Women's Citizens' Club, was asked to tell about its progress at the Federation's monthly Club Institute yesterday.

The Women's Citizens' Club, whose members are all of foreign birth, grew out of an educational project carried on by the Framingham Woman's Club, which has continued to act as adviser to the younger organization. The latter now has 150 members and a junior club of its own. The President is Mrs. Rena Zendala.

In making a study of conditions among the foreign-born in Framingham, the Education Committee of the Framingham Woman's Club had discovered that few homemakers among the foreign-born were willing to leave home at night to attend the citizenship classes conducted by the public schools. Either transportation was too difficult or home duties interfered. Yet many of them really wished to become citizens.

The Club took the matter up with the local School Committee and as a result the town arranged for classes to be held in the women's own homes in the daytime, although this was a more expensive procedure than the evening classes. The Club undertook to pay the carfare for the special teacher who was engaged in Boston. That first teacher in 1928 was Mrs. Ada Danforth, who, incidentally, served the Federation for three years as Chairman of Inter-Racial Relations. According to Mrs. Merriam, she did much more than teach English to those foreign-born.

The Club's interest extended beyond the financial. Members of the classes were invited to attend special club programs and the Club's Education Committee maintained friendly contact with the women.

As the classes grew in number they used to meet together occasionally for their own entertainment. From this it was a natural development to form a club, which they did under the guidance of the Education Committee in May, 1931. From the point of view of the Education Committee, the aims of the club were to give these foreign-born women greater opportunity to know and mingle with American women, to increase their knowledge of American community life and customs, to draw them away from their own segregation, and to contirbute further to their education and self-improvement.

During the first year the Education Committee helped them arrange simple programs that would give them information about American homes and public health. The Club's own officers, however, conducted all the meetings—in somewhat laborious English, especially the secretary's reports, but without leaving out a thing, says Mrs. Merriam. Although the older Club continues its friendly guidance, the new Club for a number of years now has had its own program committee.

The project, in Mrs. Merriam's opinion, has done much to bring about mutual appreciation and understanding among the women of Framingham's numerous nationalities.

Friday Programs

Waltham Woman's Club—Art and Preservation of Antiques Day, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lyndon Clapp, will feature a talk on antique gowns by Mrs. Thomas I. Griggs in the morning and a program of Dutch folk songs and legends by Cornelia Van Geuns in the afternoon. The meeting opens at 11 a. m., in the vestry of the First Congregational Church. Luncheon will be served at 12:30, and the afternoon session begins at 2:15 o'clock. Mrs. William F. Cruger and Mrs. George W. Porter are co-chairmen of the luncheon. Arthur Nixon, a senior at Waltham High School, will play several solos on the French horn.

Friday Club of Everett—A program of spring music, songs, and dances will be presented by the Choral Class under the direction of Mrs. May Black Wells and Mrs. Thomas J. O'Hearn, at the Parlin Junior High School, 2 p. m. Mrs. George W. Richardson, Music Chairman, is in charge of the afternoon.

Woburn Woman's Club—"Rationed Fashions" will be the subject of a talk by Avant, style counselor, at a Mothers' and Daughters' Day meeting in the vestry of the First Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Lecture by Prof. J. Anton De Haas of Harvard on "Economic Conflict in World Affairs," Perkins Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Company Wins Triple 'E' Award

Three Plants of Sylvania Electric Company Honored

Guests of honor at the rare triple Army-Navy "E" award made yesterday in Salem, Mass., to three plants of the Sylvania Electric Products Company for excellence in production were, left to right: F. A. Poor, founder of the company and present Chairman of the Finance Committee; United States Representative George J. Bates (R) of Salem, Mass.; Maj. Gen. William Henry Harrison of the Army Signal Corps, Governor Saltonstall, Capt. John Joseph Hyland, U. S. N., retired, inspector of naval equipment; and Salem's Mayor Edward A. Coffey. The Sylvania Company manufactures radio tubes, lamps, and electrical devices used in the war effort.

Gould Defines Aim of Coming School Survey

The survey of the Boston school system by Dr. George D. Strayer of New York is not intended to direct criticism against any individual, but rather to suggest opportunities for improvement in administration, supervision and teaching, Dr. Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of School, said at a meeting yesterday of the Boston Elementary Teachers Club.

Reporting on yesterday's luncheon meeting at the Parker House, at which Mayor Tobin introduced Dr. Strayer to members of the School Committee, the Board of Superintendents and others in the School Department, he pointed out that the survey, for which the City Council had voted an appropriation of $75,000, would be similar to that conducted by Dr. Strayer in connection with some 80 other school systems.

He stressed the importance of the teaching in the elementary grades, and dismissing technical and pedagogical terms urged his audience to fit each child to go forth after school with initiative and courage, to take his place as an adult and a future voter.

After studying Dr. Strayer's surveys of other cities, Miss Catherine M. McHugh, for the past nine years President of the Club, pointed out that in Chicago Dr. Strayer had recommended that elementary schoolteachers receive the same salary as that of intermediate schoolteachers.

In Boston, an elementary teacher receives $2,304, an intermediate teacher $2,400. The rise of $96 to equalize the groups is one of the things now being urged upon the School Committee by the Club.

She also mentioned that Dr. Strayer had proposed giving elementary teachers the opportunity for promotion within their own department, so that ambitious and capable teachers should not be enticed away from the lower grades, where they are needed. The only member of the School Committee who had supported the Boston teachers in that, she added, was Michael J. Ward.

Most of the members of the Club, she declared, were troubled about the history books published and given them to use during the past ten years. They do not, she explained, contain enough material on American history or on outstanding characters in that history.

Vast Storage Facilities Of U. S. Army Described

War Activities in New England

Army ordnance today has more warehouse storage space than all the civilian warehouses in the United States combined, Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, commanding officer of the Boston District, declared in a release of ordnance statistics as staggering to military officials as they are to civilians.

To carry out the mammoth task of supplying routine military demands in addition to building up supplies for the anticipated invasion of Europe entails the efficiency of a well-oiled locomotive, each part of which must be kept in perfect running order and up to date in replacements, stated Colonel Stone.

"In this gigantic job of keeping track of 250,000 different kinds of spare parts and 2,300 separate major combat items, he pointed out that the Ordnance Department had established 43 depots in the country from which a steady stream of supplies flow in and out at an average value of more than $1,000,000,000 a month.

Emphasizing the complexities of furnishing supplies to 70 or more different theaters of operations scattered all over the world, the Colonel pointed out that in one single day a closely written teletype blank 160 feet long was required to provide the requisitions alone for materials that had to be shifted from one supply station to another to make up for local shortages in those particular materials.

Citing the activities of the Fort Wayne ordnance depot at Detroit as typical of the whole, Colonel Stone estimated a single monthly volume of goods through this depot valued at least $60,000,000. In addition to overseas shipments, he said, the depot must look after the operating efficiency of more than 80,000 transports and combat vehicles scattered through 16 states, Canada and Alaska. The depot has 22 branch stations of its own called district supply points which do an over-the-counter retail business with 810 "retailers" known as training camps or posts.

Said Colonel Stone: "The ordnance department is supplying our invasion armies with everything that shoots, with every type of bomb and blockbuster, and with everything that rolls—from bicycles to huge tanks. It is supplying some 2,300 separate major combat items and the 350,000 different kinds of spare parts that are needed to keep all these items in first-class repair. The job of storing all this, of knowing where each item is, and of being ready to furnish battle equipment and replacement parts to some 70-odd different theatres of operation in all parts of the world, is a gigantic, never-ending responsibility.

"The vast ordnance supply and maintenance job doesn't end at the port of embarkation. Ordnance supplies abroad are handled by ordnance field service troops. Every American division, corps and army has its own ordnance personnel. There are maintenance companies of various kinds, equipped with mobile shops and tools to perform battlefield recovery and repair under fire. There are depot companies and ammunition companies, and some of the jobs they perform are particularly dangerous.

Ship Building Record

Launching of the S. S. Stanton H. King, Liberty Ship, at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation Yard at South Portland, Maine, next Saturday, will mark a new construction speed record for the yard. The vessel was finished in 33 actual work days, a reduction from the previous record of 41 days.

The King is the 151st vessel built at the South Portland yard and will be sponsored by Mrs. Marjorie Russell King, wife of Lieutenant-Col. Philip E. King of Washington, a relative of Stanton King who was Superintendent of the Sailors' Haven in Boston for 47 years.

Draft Study Demanded

An investigation by national authorities of local defense plants to find out to what extent they are influencing the selective system, was demanded today by the Marine Corps League. A telegram has been sent by the League to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service head, and to Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, stating that there was evidence at hand to show that shipyard officials and defense plant managements, rather than draft boards, are controlling selective service."

Juke-Box Strains To Stay in Bay State

Juke-box strains of Baby Blues and Pistol Packers and others will still remain for the enjoyment—or "annoyment"—of restaurant patrons in Massachusetts, despite rumors to the contrary.

The law has not been changed. The 30 per cent entertainment tax does not apply when music is provided by a mechanical device and there is no space for dancing or other entertainment, Mark Strong, Secretary of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, stated today.

Democrats of Connecticut Get Behind Fourth-Term Move

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, March 2—Democrats have made the first move in starting the 1944 political campaign in Connecticut. A dinner at New Haven, with 600 in attendance, turned into a Roosevelt-for-Fourth-Term rally. John M. Dowe, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, urged an early nominating convention and an early and vigorous campaign.

Former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross enthusiastically backed up the Fourth Term idea. "It is inconceivable to me," said the man who served Connecticut for four terms as Governor, "that the American people should allow Roosevelt to get out of the White House before peace is made."

Of chief concern to the Democrats, so far as ticket building is concerned at this early date, is the choice of a candidate to oppose Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut for the Senate seat. Robert A. Hurley, Governor in 1941 and 1942 and defeated candidate for Governor in the last election, is the leading possibility.

Interracial Group

Connecticut's new Interracial Commission, headed by the Rt. Rev. Walter H. Gray, Episcopal bishop of Connecticut, has held its first public meeting to explore this field. Getting jobs for Negroes as bus drivers was the most specific proposal left with the commission. Hartford Negroes who have applied for jobs as drivers in answer to newspaper ads have been turned down, Harry Kleinman, member of the Hartford Inter-racial Committee, asserted.

The commission has yet to announce its program.

Fuel Oil Allotments

Appeals for additional allotments of fuel oil are being denied by the Office of Price Administration headquarters at Hartford in 95 per cent of the cases. State OPA Director Anthony F. Arpaia says the facts show that most applicants have used their rations "extravagantly" and with little regard for conservation.

The winter has been warmer than a year ago, he pointed out, and householders had about 6 per cent more fuel oil to burn this year.

Cost of Living

Food cost figures collected in Hartford stores are now being used in compiling the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost-of-living index. Only New Haven and Bridgeport figures had been used from Connecticut before this month. The OPA requested that Hartford be added to the list.

Cardenas Kin Of Mexico To Study in City

Expressing great enthusiasm over Mexico's role in the air today, Brig. Gen. Luis Alamillo Flores, accompanied by Eugenio de Anzorena, Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, and Alberto R. Cardenas, nephew of the former President of Mexico, arrived at the Logan International Airport in Boston by American Air Lines plane last night.

They came to Boston for the purpose of bringing Señor Cardenas to attend school here. He will first take a course at the Chauncy Hall School, in Boston, and then will study aeronautical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

General Alamillo was the founder of the War College of Mexico. He studied military tactics extensively in France under Gen. Henri Giraud. Gen. Charles de Gaulle was his classmate in the French War College Ecole Superieure de Guerre.

The General held a "short snorter" bill, described as "a mile long," which bore among many others the signatures of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Mark Clark, obtained during a four months' stay in North Africa during the invasion and prior to the fall of Tunisia.

Around the Corner

What happens when a cat looks at a king hasn't been recorded, but when a cat looked at a Boston pianist during his recital in Cleveland, Ohio, it stole the show.

Jesus Maria Sanroma, the pianist who admits he lost the center of the stage to a cat, was playing before several hundred persons in Cleveland on his last tour. He was doing well, he thought, when he heard a snicker from the audience, a snicker that grew into suppressed laughter. Turning to discover the cause, he saw, gliding nonchalantly across the stage, a large, handsome alley cat. The pianist reached for the upper keyboard and came down in a crashing chord. The cat jumped straight up in the air and scampered into the wings.

Mr. Sanroma was applauded heartily for his performance, but he looked in vain for his co-star. It, no doubt, was speeding around corners like a Keystone Kop in the old movies, not to stop until it reached some safe feline haven, far, far away.

Costly Clock Care

There may be other ways of waking up in the hour-earlier dark of wartime and getting to work in the morning, but for most of us there's nothing so dependable as the old alarm clock. Raucously insistent as it is, it does permit the slight lingering under the covers, the leisurely stretch, the resigned yawn, which are impossible when relying on the imperious summons of special telephone call service, for instance.

Because it's next to impossible, these days, to get hold of a new alarm clock, those still functioning are being given the tenderest care. And sometimes this care is expensive, as a friend of ours learned when her own clock finally ticked its last. She borrowed a rather superior Swiss model—the kind which could be left for repairs at a jewelers without a blush. It had cost $9, but at the moment, was afflicted with a certain hesitancy. All it needed was a little attention. But a little attention nowadays costs more than it used to. In this case it cost just $10. However, as philosophic timeclock punchers pointed out, that may be cheap compared to lost morning hours of work.

Most Popular Map

One of the most popular items in the History Department of the Boston Public Library is not a rare and weighty tome from the crowded shelves, but a green railway map of Newfoundland, according to the Chief of the Department. Military men who are headed up there get a good idea of the country by poring over this well-printed map issued by a Canadian railway company.

Changeable History

Sitting on a bench in the Park Street subway station, a reporter heard a remark which confirmed his idea that keeping up with modern history-making is no path of roses. Two women sitting near by were talking about how hard they found it to remember their school studies.

"Why, I can scarcely add fractions, any more," one of them mourned. "And as for history—I don't remember any of my history."

"It doesn't make any difference about history," the other comforted her. "After all, look how much it's changed."

New Toby Jugs

Martial times have brought several new faces to the clan of Toby jugs, those jolly-faced little pitchers with black tricorne tops. A downtown florist is showing new Toby jugs bearing the lofty look of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, as well as his well-decorated visor, the confident features of Winston Churchill, and the determined visage of Viscount Wavell, Viceroy of India. They're making hits with both Toby jug collectors and persons who admire these warriors, the florist reports.

Mexican Good Neighbors

Nephew of Former President to Study in Boston

Alberto R. Cardenas, nephew of Gen. Lazzaro Cardenas, former President of Mexico and present Secretary of War of Mexico, arrived in Boston by American Airlines plane last night to take a course in aeronautical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, after completing a preparatory course at the Chauncy Hall School. Shown, left to right—Eugenio de Anzorena, Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, and Gen. Luis Alamillo Flores, Military Attaché of the Embassy, who accompanied Señor Cardenas to Boston; Señor Cardenas, and Madeline Thomas, American Airlines Stewardess.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. New stamps will become valid every two weeks. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Special Pork Bonus — Spare Stamp No. 4 in Book 4 became good Wednesday for five points in purchases of all kinds of pork and all kinds of sausage, regardless of whether made of pork or not, except lard, expire March 4.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders today, Feb. 29; for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, March 31; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

All Servicemen Voice Gratitude To the Red Cross

As the drive for funds by the American Red Cross went into its second day, letters from servicemen all over the world flooded headquarters of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter with expressions of gratitude for what the Red Cross had meant in comfort and solace to the boys away from home and to the wounded back from battle.

Abraham Freeman of Roxbury, now in a German prison camp, wrote his mother a letter which she in turn passed along to the Red Cross. It said, "Our benefactor is the American Red Cross, which provides us with extra food and clothing. Distribution of Red Cross parcels corresponds to pay day back in the Army."

Louis Polansky of Everett, also a prisoner in an enemy camp, wrote his mother: "The International Red Cross is a fine organization, and please contribute one allotment to them if you can. They deserve and need it."

Corporal Patrick McEvoy, from a base in England, writes, "I don't know what we would do, only for the Red Cross. You are certainly treating us wonderfully here in England. Tell everyone that any money given the Red Cross is well spent in a good cause."

Christmas for the soldiers in Greenland was brighter because of the Red Cross. Corporal Lester Fox, stationed there, writes: "I am glad there is an organization like the Red Cross, and I am proud to be indebted to it. Ever since I left the States, it has treated me very kindly . . . a Christmas bundle from Boston Metropolitan Chapter, sweaters, scarves, and sometimes even money."

New England Votes in Congress

Roll calls on the tax bill and on a bill defining the identity of dry-milk solids were features in Congressional sessions during the past week. Votes of New England Senators and Representatives on various roll calls follow:

The Senate

On overriding President Roosevelt's veto of the tax bill (overridden 72 to 14):

Yeas (to Override Veto)

Walsh and Weeks of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Brewster and White of Maine; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Nays (to Sustain Veto)

Green of R. I.

On passage of a bill to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity for certain dry-milk solids, centering on changing of the trade name of skim milk to defatted or non-fatted milk solids (adopted 46 to 4):

Years

Weeks of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry and Green of R. I.; and White of Maine.

Nays

None.

Not Voting

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Brewster of Maine, and Tobey of N. H.

The House

On the question of overriding President Roosevelt's veto of the tax bill

Yeas

Bates, Clason, Goodwin, Herter, Martin, Rogers, Treadway and Wigglesworth of Massachusetts; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Connecticut; Hale, Fellows and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of New Hampshire; and Plumley of Vermont.

Nays

Fogarty and Forand of Rhode Island; Lane and McCormack of Massachusetts.

Not Voting

Curley, Clifford, Holmes and Philbin of Massachusetts

Calling All 1944 Victory Gardeners

Beginning Saturday a weekly column of practical gardening information will be published, and will run regularly during the growing season. Watch for "Your Victory Garden."

Eastern Star Candidate

Indorsement of Mrs. Ida Allen Hibbard, of West Roxbury, as a candidate for the office of Associate Grand Conductress of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, was announced by Mrs. Edna L. Hewitt, Worthy Matron of Reliance Chapter, No. 62, of South Boston. Mrs. Hibbard is a Past Matron of Reliance Chapter. The annual meeting and election of officers of the Grand Chapter is to be in Springfield May 10 and 11

Crawford D. Hening

BERLIN, N. H., March 2 (AP)—Judge Crawford D. Hening, who passed on here yesterday, was former law professor at University of Pennsylvania and author of Hening's Digest of New Hampshire Supreme Court Decisions and Other Texts. He had served as a judge in Municipal Court for many years until his retirement in 1937 because of the statutory age limit.

Vice-Consulate Of China Opened

Predicting that Boston will play an important part in shipping and reconstruction programs between the United States and China, Kung-Shou Wang yesterday officially opened the Vice-Consulate of the Republic of China, at 177 Marlborough Street.

The first official representative to be assigned by the Republic to this city, he expressed his wish to do his part in knitting more firmly "this imperishable bond of friendship between our two Republics."

Merchants of the "Chinatown" section of Boston, representatives of Chinese organizations throughout New England, and the press attended the opening ceremony.

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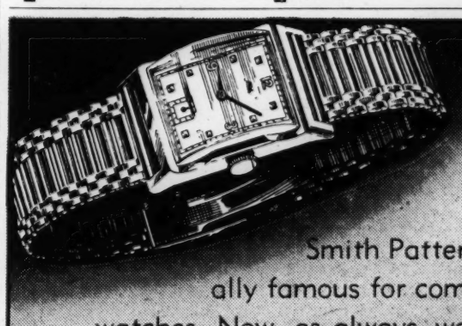

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Finnish Press Calls Terms Of Russia Far Too Severe

STOCKHOLM, March 2 (AP)—The Finnish press sharply attacked Russia's armistice proposals today, characterizing them as disappointingly severe and declaring that they gave Finland no hope of negotiating an honorable peace.

The Finnish press campaign was launched only a few hours after the Helsingfors Government had disclosed the Soviet terms to the nation. A brief official announcement, outlining the proposals, said they had been transmitted to Parliament, but gave no hint on the Government's attitude.

The liberal Helsingfors newspaper Uusi Suomi, of whose board Premier Edwin Linkomies is a member, declared flatly that "peace cannot be reached on the basis of the announced conditions.

"We can't abandon our essential natural rights and expose ourselves completely without protection," the paper declared. "Responsible organs of the state must decide. It is their duty to find an honorable peace. The announced conditions give no hope in this respect.

Uusi Suomi accused Moscow of publishing the terms in order to "gain a political and moral advantage so it can say, 'You are unreasonable and stubborn if you don't accept.'"

Moscow's real aim, the paper said, "is to isolate us from the remainder of the understanding for us which perhaps still is alive among the western nations."

The liberal Huvudstadsbladet, leading Swedish language newspaper in Finland, declared that the Soviet terms "do not open those perspectives to peace we so eagerly wanted."

"Real peace," it said, "must create a state which permits the people to return to peaceful work and live without any anxiety in the near future. Such a state hardly would be reached if we accepted Moscow's conditions. Acceptance would expose ourselves to the risk of becoming involved in another war and would transform our own territory into a war theater."

The Huvudstadsbladet said it was out of the question to ask Finland to withdraw an unconquered Army from good defensive positions and then open negotiations on such questions as demobilization, reparations and the cession of territory.

THE YEAR OF THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH SAW THE BIRTH OF Maillard's CHOCOLATES NEW YORK AT ALL THE BETTER SHOPS

Bulgars Seek Peace?—Turk Aid Halts

Continued from Page 1

could be better utilized for the second front.

Lend-Lease supplies, it is assumed in some quarters here, obviously are for use only against the Axis.

And Turkey, despite earlier talk of "nonbelligerent" aid to the Allies, hasn't even permitted the United Nations to use aibases on Turkish soil.

If, therefore, the immense supplies that have already been delivered to Turkey and unused for this purpose, tehoretically though probably not practically the question crops up whether these should be returned or be paid for.

Meanwhile the peace rumors continue over Bulgaria.

Whether the general impression here that terms of the armistice are being considered in Sofia means in practice anything more than "exploring possibilities" remains to be seen. If it isn't, then present reports are simply recording just one more Bulgar inquiry regarding what the Allies [with the exception of the Soviet Union which has not broken off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria] are willing to accept as satisfactory armistice terms.

As already reported, M. Sevov, Bulgar architect, once political factotum for King Borts, and now working closely with Prince Cyril, has been in Turkey a few days and his inquiries, together with those of prominent Bulgars in other neutral countries form the basis of present reports.

Position of Soviet

The Soviet Union has had uninterrupted diplomatic relations with Bulgaria throughout the war so that the Soviet Union legation at Sofia could be a useful place for preliminary discussions and Russia could naturally serve as an excellent intermediary to the other Allies.

At the same time it seems strange that with the Gestapo controlling Bulgaria, special Bulgar envoys should be allowed to leave the country on such missions. And it won't be easy for Bulgaria to carry out any armistice without the strongest German opposition. For if the presence of seven German divisions is so great a problem in Finland, they would be a greater problem in Bulgaria. For Bulgaria's geographical position is such that the Germans can control the country much more easily, since they hold most of the key points.

The big risk for the Bulgars is whether to rely upon their army of 400,000 troops not properly equipped with modern weapons, to check German attacks unless assured of Russian help.

Bulgaria has also, during the past few days taken action which strongly supports German aggression, namely, Bulgar troops have taken over from the Germans in more districts in Greece, thereby increasing Bulgaria's war guilt—though this may conceivably be a part of the great deception toward the Germans.

But Bulgaria, unless her internal state is more serious than is generally realized, and unless she is fearful of an early Russian invasion, hardly is likely to take over the risks which the armistice involves without some guarantees regarding a postwar settlement.

For the Bulgars will not easily sacrifice their dreams of a greater Bulgaria and they probably hope to retain as much as possible of their ill-gotten gains, especially in Thrace. The question of Southern Dobrudja already has been settled with Rumania but still remaining is the question of an outlet to the Aegean Sea, particularly at Deadeagatch—and on this, Bulgaria would like an answer.

Questions of territorial settlement in the Balkans concern all those countries that are a part of Europe and Yugoslavia, and Greece will especially want to know the extent, if any, of concessions the great powers are prepared to make at their expense. King George of Greece was recently reported in this country, so even though he may be here on private business that would not prevent his being consulted on such issues vital to his country.

Nor can Britain's avowed desire to make territorial settlements final only in peace terms, prevent attempts at an immediate understanding between future neighbors from being "unofficially" made now.

Military Policy for Rome Outlined

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 2.

The Allied military policy respecting Rome is to spare those portions of the city which the Germans themselves refrain from using for military purposes, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, said today. But he emphasized that "American lives must be safeguarded, whatever the cost in material things."

"As in the question of the destruction of the Abbey of Monte Cassino," Mr. Stimson told a press conference, "the policy of the War Department is definite and clear: Every possible precaution is to be taken against the destruction of cultural, historical, and religious property.

"Should it become obvious, however, that the enemy is making use of such monuments for military purposes, and that the lives of American soldiers are thereby endangered, there can be no alternative. American lives must be safeguarded, whatever the cost in material things."

So far as is now known, the Secretary said, there are no large concentration of German troops in the city itself, but Rome's rail lines and yards make it an important communications center through which most of the enemy forces pass on their way to the Anzio beachhead and the main front in southern Italy.

Agnes De Mille Wins Many Curtain Calls

LOS ANGELES, March 2 (AP)—The world premiere of Agnes De Mille's new ballet, "Tally-ho," won nearly a dozen curtain calls and a full-throated chorus of bravos before a large audience Feb. 25.

Miss De Mille, niece of film producer-director Cecil B. De Mille and daughter of another screen pioneer, William De Mille, was summoned to the footlights five times before the clamor abated.

Miss De Mille is the company's sole American choreographer and, appropriately, most of the principals in her production have American backgrounds: Janet Reed, from Medford, Ore.; Maria Karnilova, of Hartford, Conn.; Lucia Chase, also of Connecticut, Miriam Golden of Philadelphia, and Muriel Bentley, of New York. Exceptions are English-born Anton Dolin, once premier danseur with the Russian Ballet, and Hugh Laing, born in Barbados, British West Indies.

"Tally-ho" will receive its New York premiere at the Metropolitan Opera House during the season opening April 9.

Korean Patriots Observe Old Regime

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—On March 1 Korean patriots seeking the freedom and independence of their country from Japanese rule observed the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the provisional Government of the Republic of Korea.

According to the Korean Commission in Washington, this Korean provisional regime is the oldest government in exile in the world. It has long been seeking recognition of the United States.

Commemorating this anniversary, the Korean Commission in a formal statement said:

"On behalf of the provisional government, the Korean Commission summons the single-minded devotion of our people at home and beyond the borders of our native land to undertake with a common purpose and a common sacrifice the technical tasks which are immediately necessary to bring our people to full freedom, to increasing prosperity, and to the domestic and international obligations essential to a just and honorable peace."

'Freedoms' Statue To Honor Heroes

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 2 (AP)—Walter Russell, New York sculptor, said March 1 his marble statue "The Four Freedoms" will be erected in Madison, Fla., as a memorial to Capt. Colin P. Kelly and other Americans who have been killed in this war.

Mr. Russell said the memorial ceremonies would be short-waved to servicemen overseas, within six weeks.

The four-figure group was unveiled at the Women's International Exposition of Arts and Industries in Madison Square Garden, New York City, last November.

The Women's National Institute conducted a public subscription campaign to pay for the memorial and donated it to Madison, the birthplace of Captain Kelly, who crashed in his bomber after sinking a Japanese battleship during the first attack on the Philippines.

The memorial figures, ten feet tall, are symbols of freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

Blinded Veterans To Get Special Care

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Men blinded in the war will be given social adjustment training at a new Army medical center before their release, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, announced today.

Under an agreement among the Army, Navy, War Manpower Commission, and Veterans Administration, the Army will establish the center for blinded veterans of all the armed services. It will be directed by Col. Frederic Thorne, eye specialist now on duty at Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa.

Nazis Regain Initiative At Beachhead in Italy

Continued from Page 1

gest that the Nazis may be counting on the absence of opposition in the air that foiled them when they tried to do the same thing at Salerno.

While artillery and rocket-propelled shells were whining toward the Anzio waterside and the Allied shipping in the harbor and the Germans were striving to drive an armored wedge in the same direction, the Nazis probed all the rest of the Allied defensive arc for weak spots. Some places contented themselves with demonstrations to test the strength of the opposition; at others the Nazis infiltrated a way.

But the Allied position was reported to be restored in all cases and the menace remained focused on the line of advance through mine fields into the American positions.

Nazi Sappers Clear Way

German sappers rode into the battle on tanks to remove mines for a wider passage for the following infantry, after Nazi armor threaded its way through lanes cleared during the night. The advance was covered by intense German artillery and mortar fire.

The situation provided the most serious test at Anzio so far of relative merits of German and American tanks and guns. Although detailed results are not yet available, it is claimed they generally were satisfactory to the Allies. More than 500 Nazis were taken prisoner in the period covered by the latest communiqué.

No mention is made of the new German "secret weapon"—miniature crewless, radio-controlled tanks designed to carry 1,000 pounds of explosive into the Allied lines for detonation by wireless. This is understandable, because the first experiment with them a week ago was unimpressive, and they now have lost their main element in the success of all secret weapons—surprise.

In any case, it is a weapon better suited for use at night than day.

As the Germans are taking the opportunity to strike at the beachhead while bad weather prevented their suffering on account of Allied air superiority in this theater, the stalemate continued coast to coast on the battle line about 90 miles farther away from Rome.

Heavy Rains

The past week end I was in the Cassino area, where the snow-mantled mountains continue to be shrouded in mists under low clouds. Rain was falling so heavily in some places it hid the more distant mountains from view.

Occasionally patrols came into conflict and there were frequent exchanges of artillery and mortar fire. The upper reaches of the rivers there have come near to flooding their banks as the result of steady rain and the ground is so soft that the use of tanks is out of the question even in the few places where the terrain might permit such a thing.

Here, as at the beachhead, the Germans have taken advantage of the immunity of their communication lines from sustained air attack to strengthen their positions and the problem facing the main Allied Fifth Army now is greater than previously. It is going to take a concentrated onslaught by bombers and artillery to clear a passage for the Allied troops. The movement of armor is confined to roads and those are dominated by the defenders on the adjacent heights.

The farther you travel left to right along the Allied line, the less activity there is.

And in the coastal area on the extreme right, the Nazis show no signs of weakening their defenses around Pescara, from which a direct road runs inland to Rome.

Strain on Nazi Output

All the same, though the German positions everywhere in Italy have been strengthened, there is evidence to suggest that the effects of Allied strategic bombing on production centers in Germany and occupied countries now is being felt on the fighting fronts.

For example, one shell which landed on Fifth Army lines the other day bore the date January, 1944. This seems to indicate it did not spend the normal period on ammunition dumps but came straight from factory to guns, presumably because the ordinary stream of German supplies has been dammed somewhere and the dump exhausted during the period of delay due either to interference with output or with supply lines—or both.

Another indication of strains in Nazi production is seen to be the increasing German use of rocket weapons, which are far easier to produce quickly than ordinary guns, since they are not precision pieces involving rifled barrels. It was for this reason that they originally were introduced for anti-aircraft defenses in Britain.

They also have the advantage of being far lighter to handle in the field. The Nobelwerfer 6-barreled heavy mortar, for instance, is described as weighing only one-tenth of the field piece it is largely replacing. Its normal crew consists of only four men.

This—like the new Dachshund crewless radio-controlled tankette—ties up with the German desire to economize in manpower on the eve of the heavy demands about to be made on it as the Allies' offensive plans for this year approach completion.

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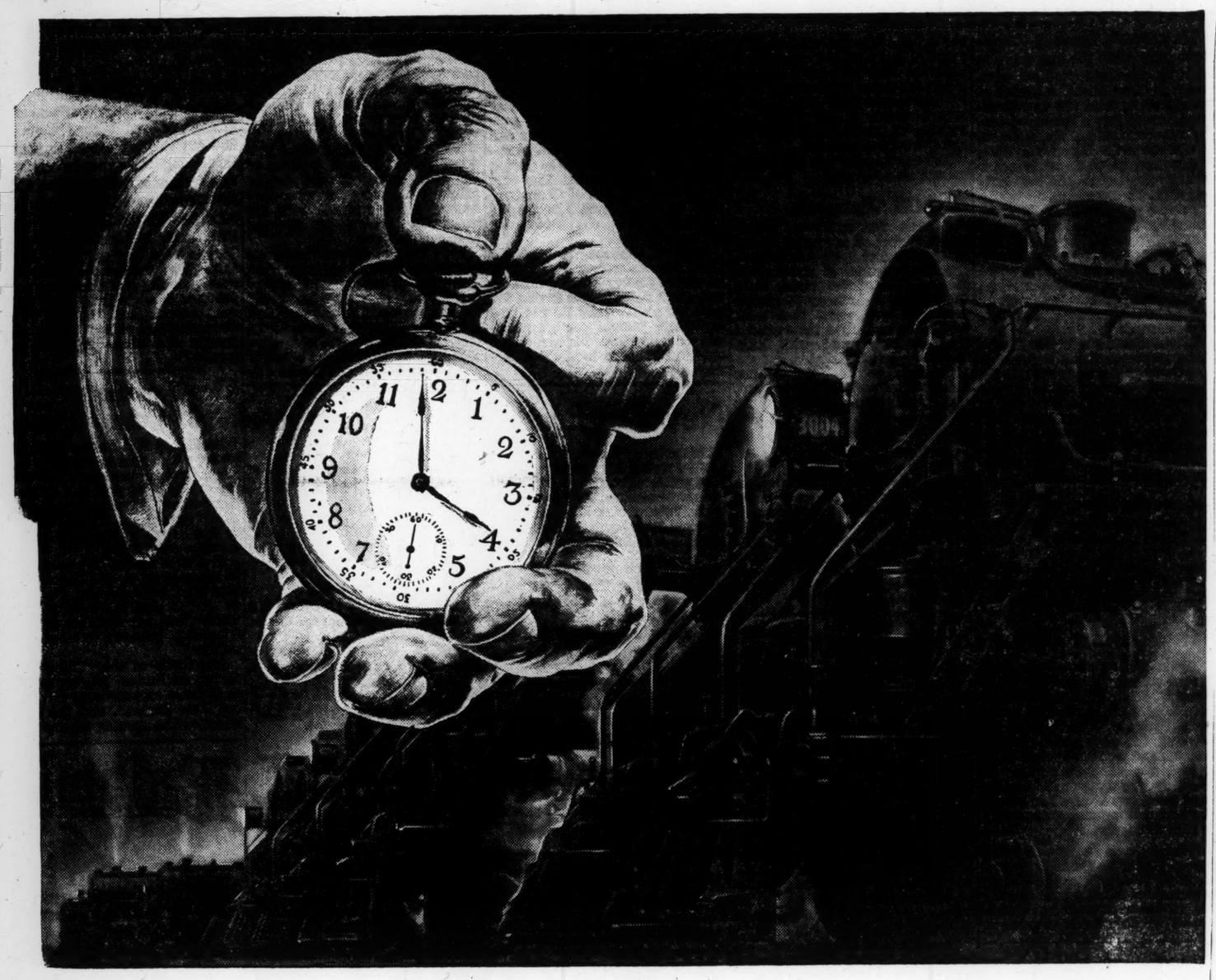

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EVERY MINUTE brings Zero Hour . . . the hour of attack . . . to some New York Central train crew. Every minute, day or night, a freight train starts out over the busy wartime rails of the Water Level Route. And from now till Victory, that pace must never slacken.

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More arms, more equipment, more food and clothes to back the attack. More fuel and materials to feed America's racing production lines. *And virtually no more cars . . . no more manpower . . . to handle the extra load.*

That is why every piece of railroad equipment must work 10% harder in the months ahead. That is why shippers and railroaders, who have already raised freight car efficiency to an all-time peak, must now make a final, prodigious effort.

Shippers Advisory Boards and railroad management, working with the armed services and the Government, will plan the general strategy. But in the end, it will be a personal, hand-to-hand struggle . . . a battle of men against minutes, men against miles. Every railroader who does his daily job a little better . . . every shipper who loads cars a little fuller or faster . . . every freight receiver who unloads and releases cars a little sooner . . . will play a decisive part.

Zero hour in the great offensive ahead must come weeks, perhaps months earlier on the transportation front than on the battlefields. It is here *right now* for the shippers and railroaders of America.

Ten percent more freight car efficiency is their objective. It *must* be won . . . and *held* . . . to support the world-wide Victory drive that alone can bring enduring peace.

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Stettinius Stresses Need For Continuing Lend-Lease

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2—The war is not over—not even almost over, Acting Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., told the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He appeared before the Committee to urge renewal of the Lend-Lease Act another year.

Mr. Stettinius, formerly Lend-Lease Administrator, now working closely and personally with the diplomatic representatives of the United Nations, said that any change now in Lend-Lease operations would disturb the present smooth and continual flow of weapons and materials on far-flung battlefields. Lend-Lease is not only a major weapon in our arsenal of victory, he said, but it has proved a good weapon, and in recalling to the Committee that it had extended the Act without amendment last year, called for another year's extension.

"We need the Lend-Lease Act as it stands today in fighting the war," he said, "and in helping to prepare a peace that will endure."

Mr. Stettinius, whose present job is reaching postwar diplomatic agreements with this country's allies, and in which he takes a personal and prominent part, called for the continued flow of Lend-Lease aid as long as the war lasts.

Crowley is Questioned

Prior to Mr. Stettinius' appearance, Leo T. Crowley, present Lend-Lease Administrator, answered questions Committee members put to him regarding the report and testimony he offered yesterday.

At the recommendation of Representative Charles A. Eaton (R) of New Jersey it was decided to put a copy of Mr. Crowley's Lend-Lease statement including confidential matters in the hands of every congressman, those parts considered confidential to be so marked.

Mr. Eaton questioned Mr. Crowley about reports of boondoggling with Lend-Lease funds in South America. Senator Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska has estimated that the U. S. has boondoggled to the tune of $6,000,000,000 in Latin America.

Mr. Crowley revealed that the only Lend-Lease aid sent to Latin America had been in the form of finished munitions or materials that would contribute to their production. The total was estimated at only about $120,000,000, and part of that has been repaid. All Lend-Lease aid sent to Latin America, Mr. Crowley added, had been approved by the combined chiefs-of-staff.

Praises for Production

Representative John Kee (D) of West Virginia wanted to know if in Mr. Crowley's opinion factory slowups had in any way held up Lend-Lease activity.

Mr. Crowley in reply paid high praise to the wonderful job done by American production in turning out war products. The overall picture is all right, he said.

Mr. Crowley emphasized that Lend-Lease was no Santa Claus venture. Such aid given our Allies, he said, has saved lives of American boys and advanced the day of victory.

Representative Robert B. Chiperfield (R) of Illinois brought up that embarassing paragraph in an earlier Lend-Lease report transmitted to Congress with a letter from the President in which Mr. Roosevelt wrote off the value of such aid as a war contribution. It was removed from the text later but has remained in the minds of many critics.

Mr. Crowley explained that the Lend-Lease Administration was not entering in competition with UNRRA although it had done feeding and given medical aid to many conquered peoples. Demands for such aid come from the military, he said, and until the Army moved out and UNRRA moved in to provide such help to the civilian populations of reconquered territories, the Foreign Economic Administration under which Lend-Lease operates would continue such help.

Reverse Lend-Lease, Mr. Crowley said, again today had reached over $1,500,000,000 in value as compared with not quite $20,000,000,000 of Lend-Lease aid extended our Allies. He stressed the importance of such aid to Britain and Russia and ventured the opinion that without such American aid, the Russians would not be driving the Nazis back as they are and the Americans and British wouldn't be in Italy.

From the figures, it is apparent that reverse Lend-Lease does not quite equal 10 per cent of Lend-Lease expenditures. But since the reverse Lend-Lease figures are as of last September and the Lend-Lease figures as of the first of the year, the ratio actually may be nearer 10 per cent than it appears.

War Felt in Far Places

Wide World

Nigerian Chieftains Confer

At conference of chiefs of the western provinces of Negeria was summoned late in 1943 by the Nigerian government. Wearing colorful regalia and attended by councillors and interpreters, the chiefs arrived at Ibadan, Nigeria. Here, Chief Awajale of Ijebu Ode (left), the Alako of Abeokuta (center), the richest chief from Southern Nigeria, and the Oni of Ife, Aderemi I, who was elected president of the conference, are shown arriving.

Press Visit to Army Camps Nears Its Interesting Close

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Prominent publishers and editors now on an Army-conducted inspection trip of training facilities will conclude a survey of Southern camps on Friday.

The War Department made available the itinerary and list of newspaper officials invited to make the study. Starting out Monday with a trip to Fort Benning, Ga., the party stopped at Elgin Field, Fla., Tuesday, and yesterday was scheduled for calls at an Army Air Forces station at Orlando, Fla., and Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla.

Today the group was to be at an Army Service Forces demonstration at Charleston, S. C., and will make the final stop of the tour at Fort Bragg, N. C., on Friday.

Representing the War Department at various stages of the trip are Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy, and Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Director of Public Relations.

Those invited to make the inspection trip included:

Roy Howard, of the Scripps-Howard Organization; William R. Hearst, Jr.; Malcolm Muir, Newsweek; Manfred Gottfried, Time; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, New York Times; Ogden Reid and Wilbur Forrest, New York Herald Tribune.

Edwin S. Friendly, New York Sun; T. O. Thackrey, New York Post; Frank Schroth, Brooklyn Eagle; John P. Lewis, New York PM; Paul Patterson, Baltimore Sun; Oliver J. Keller, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette; David Stern, Philadelphia Record; Eugene Myer, Washington Post; A. Warren Norton and Erwin D. Canham, The Christian Science Monitor.

Gardner Cowles, Des Moines Register and Tribune; Basil Walters, Minneapolis Star-Journal; Lloyd Lewis, Chicago Daily News; Linwood I. Noyes, Ironwood, Mich., Daily Globe; J. L. Stackhouse, Easton Express; Dwight Young, Dayton Journal-Herald; Fred Gaertner, Detroit News; Lawrence Winship, Boston Globe; Paul Bellamy, Cleveland Plain Dealer; Tom Wallace, Louisville Times.

David A. Howe, Burlington Free Press; B. M. McElway, Washington Evening Star; C. G. Wellington, Kansas City Star; Ralph Coghlan, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; George W. Healy, Office of War Information; James Pope, Louisville Courier Journal.

Television On Vast Scale Is Envisioned

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Television broadcasting by coast-to-coast network facilities as soon after the war as is physically possible was envisioned March 1 by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

In a statement issued to affiliated stations of the company, in which he outlined the postwar policy of NBC as continuation of active development in this new broadcasting field to make it "a major service of the twentieth century," he revealed plans which would make such an accomplishment possible.

Mr. Trammell appended a letter from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which said tentaive plans had been effected whereby coaxial cables totaling six or seven thousand miles would be constructed within the next five or six years. This cable would enable the linking together of television stations much the same as sound broadcasting is done today.

The letter gave approximate dates when it was thought construction could be completed. Already there is such a line between New York and Philadelphia. This would be extended to Washington by 1945, with Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles and other cities added by 1946; a Southern transcontinental route set up by 1947, and more complete national circuits in operation by 1950.

Large Library at Yale

The libraries of Yale University comprise more than 3,180,000 books.

De Gaulle's Plan Awaits Roosevelt O. K.

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Only Washington approval of a proposal submitted by Gen. Charles de Gaulle for governing occupied parts of France was lacking today in the framework of political organization for the invasion of Western Europe.

Plans have been approved for military government in the Netherlands, Norway, and Belgium.

An unofficial but reliable informant said that the French proposals were believed to have been approved by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme invasion commander, and that the British had been awaiting an O. K. by President Roosevelt for some weeks.

An Allied section known in the Mediterranean as AMG has been revamped under the title of "Civil Affairs for Western Front Operation" and many features to which exiled governments of occupied countries objected have been removed.

The Allies quickly reached agreement with Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway. Under the new plan, Allied Military Government officers will go in with invasion troops and take charge of an operations area immediately behind the front. They will be assisted by Dutch, Norwegian or Belgian officers trained in Allied Military Government schools.

When an area is far enough behind the front to be no longer in danger of becoming a battle zone, it will be turned over to the Dutch, Belgian or Norwegian Military Government, as the case may be. The territory will be governed by its own country's military, who will be responsible to the Allied command to see that the area remains peaceful and efficiently administered.

The Dutch and Norwegians have complete trained military government organizations ready to take over. The Belgians have a smaller force and because of manpower shortage have had to depend more for help by British and American officers.

Should a country be freed entirely and become inoperational, military control would be passed directly back to the civilian government.

General de Gaulle's French National Committee made a similar proposal which after some adjustments has been approved by the British and the Allied Supreme Command.

The French lack trained officers to take over the military government and desire to move in directly with a civilian organization, equipped to execute purges. The Allies objected that this might arouse the populace behind the front and endanger the military position. A compromise was reached along the lines of the Norwegian and Dutch agreements.

The French position is complicated politically because the De Gaulle regime never has been given full recognition as a government. This is believed holding up President Roosevelt's approval of the French agreement.

Allied officers are anxious that an agreement be approved for France as preparations for administering that country are considerably behind progress of the other three.

Widow of Dyess To Get His Medal

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2 (AP)—Posthumous award of the Soldier's Medal for Lieut. Col. William E. Dyess, hero of Bataan and author of the "Bataan Death March," will be made Monday at March Field, Calif., to his widow, Mrs. Marajon Dyess.

The award was made to Lieutenant Colonel Dyess for heroism at Burbank, Calif., on Dec. 22, 1943, "by crash landing his plane in a small, vacant lot in order to avoid hitting civilians traveling on a broad road where a comparatively safe landing could have been made. This act of self sacrifice resulted in the death of Lieutenant Colonel Dyess."

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Mexican Exports Up 55 Per Cent in '43

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexican exports increased from $138,300,000 in 1942 to $213,900,000 in 1943, a rise of almost 55 per cent, the Bank of Mexico reports.

The heaviest increases were in agricultural and manufactured products, the former jumping from $41,100,000 in 1942 to $65,000,000 and the latter from $15,000,000 to $19,000,000.

Of the 1943 export total, 74.7 per cent was controlled by Mexican capital, as against 73.1 per cent the previous year, the bank reported.

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Lucius N. Littauer

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 2 (AP)—Lucius Nathan Littauer, who passed on at his country home here today, was a glove manufacturer and former Republican Representative from New York who had contributed at least $5,250,000 toward philanthropies.

Mr. Littauer, who was in Congress from 1897 to 1907, contributed $2,250,000 for establishment of Harvard University's Graduate School of Public Administration, and $3,000,000 to the Littauer Foundation for promotion of "better understanding among all mankind."

Mr. Littauer made his first donation toward the Harvard Graduate School in 1935, and later expressed belief it was the most important thing he ever had done.

The school was established to "develop new techniques in public service and as a laboratory for testing the problems of public service."

After 1926, Mr. Littauer contributed $10,000 annually to New York University and established a professorship of psychiatry there.

He helped organize the Fonda (N. Y.) Glove Lining Company and Gloversville Knitting Company. He was Treasurer of the Johnstown and Kingsboro Railway Company, a Director of the Mohawk Silk Glove Company and the Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Railway, and President of the Glen Telephone Company.

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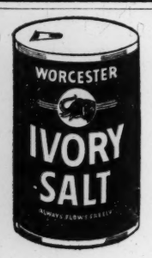
It is estimated that there still is enough coal unmined in the United States to last several thousand years.



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After Victory—"FLYING HORSEPOWER" At the Sign of Friendly Service

Fortresses Pace Allied Attack in Italy—RAF Bombs Stuttgart and Munich

Continued from Page 1

and-day punch in the Stuttgart section like the ones highlighting last week's powerful aerial drive.

More than 600 RAF and RCAF bombers participated in the night operations with a record low proportional loss of only four planes. Mosquito bombers staged a diversionary raid on Munich, and other formations struck targets in France and the Low Countries.

London newspapers estimated 1,680 to 1,900 tons of bombs were dumped on Stuttgart during the night.

Allied daylight formations headed toward Europe at dawn, with Marauders of the United States 9th Air Force bombing "military objectives" in Northern France, perhaps on the Nazis' "rocket coast."

More Allied medium bombers flew over the strait in the afternoon.

German raiders about 100 strong retaliated against Britain by night, killing several persons and causing damage at widely separated places. Five were knocked down. Many houses were smashed on the southeast coast, but only a few bombers penetrated to London.

The assault on Stuttgart, transportation junction on the route to Italy and center of the Daimler-Benz engine and Bosch ignition works, was the fifteenth major blow against Nazi war facilities in 12 days.

Italy:

U. S. Bombers Join Beachhead Battle

Allied headquarters in Naples, Italy, said American Flying Fortresses and Liberators were raining thousands of fragmentation bombs on enemy forces in the Anzio beachhead.

The great bombers roared into action as bitter fighting continued aground.

The Germans threw three divisions against the beachhead line on March 1, driving American troops back 1,500 yards, but a fierce American counterattack regained 1,000 yards and still was making progress.

Headquarters gave no indication of the size of the armada sent over the Nazi positions, but during the Germans' last big offensive hundreds of Flying Fortresses spread a pattern of fire over the enemy.

The reappearance of the heavy bombers again on this hard-fought invasion sector emphasized the intensity of the struggle.

The Germans were said to be resisting strongly near a road junction slightly south of the midway point between Carroceto and Cisterna after having lost two thirds of the ground they gained Feb. 29 in the early stages of their assault, apparently their third all-out effort to wipe out the beachhead.

More than 500 German prisoners have been taken in the battle in which the Germans rammed Mark IV and Mark VI (Tiger) tanks at the Allied lines under heavy artillery fire from both sides.

A dispatch sent from the beachhead by an Associated Press correspondent quoted the doughboys as saying the battle was the stiffest they had yet encountered and that enemy artillery fire was the heaviest laid on them since the beachhead was established. The correspondent said the situation was well in hand at that moment.

Nazi Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's forces launched their attack Feb. 29 along a 1,000-yard front almost in the middle of the 10-mile stretch between Carroceto and Cisterna.

The enemy threw two battalions, supported by tanks, into the initial phase with American forces bearing the brunt of the attack. By late afternoon three German divisions were plunging against Allied lines.

The Nazis broke through to a depth of about 1,500 yards but the rest of the Allied lines stood firm against pressure exerted all around the American-British defense perimeter. American troops launched a counterattack on the night of Feb. 29 and up to noon March 1 had won back 1,000 yards.

In the opening hours of the attack, German infantry rode tanks into battle and helped lift Allied mines. A steady rain, however, turned open fields into a quagmire and forced the tanks to stay on the highways. The Germans were given only minor support by their airmen.

Allied artillery was credited with a prime role in breaking up the main enemy attacks which centered on a line running roughly from Isobella through Ponte Rotto to Digaribaldi—all south and west of Cisterna. Heavy fire from the big guns knocked out several German tanks near Ponte Rotto.

Russia:

Red Army Menaces Three Nazi Bases

Red Army forces are closing in relentlessly on the three great German strongholds of Narva, Pskov, and Vitebsk, key defense bases on the 350-mile-long northern front, Moscow dispatches declared.

In Estonia, units of Gen. Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army threw a bridgehead across the Narova River south of Narva, cut the only German escape railway leading westward to Reval Tallinn, the capital, and are threatening the city from all four sides, a Russian communiqué announced.

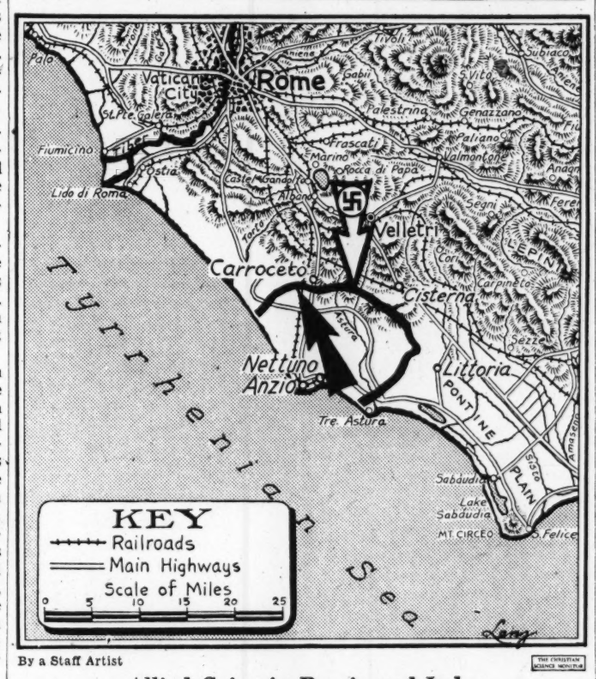
One hundred and 10 miles to the south, another Russian army smashed closer to the Baltic gateway city of Pskov, capturing several heavily fortified strong points covering the approaches to the town. More than 70 towns, including Nevaditsy, 10 miles to the southeast, fell to advancing Soviet troops, who cut the railway leading south from Pskov to Polotsk at Russaki, 55 miles below Pskov. Other Red Army forces previously had been reported less than six miles from Pskov on the north.

Two hundred miles southeast of Pskov, Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's First Baltic Army was marching on the White Russian base of Vitebsk. The Russians said a converging movement had drawn a noose tighter around the key German-held fortress city. Towns captured included Selyuty, six miles south of Vitebsk; Skulovichi, nine miles to the east, and Pekary, 12 miles to the north.

Vitebsk has been under siege by General Bagramian's army since last year, when all rail lines into the city, except one running to Orsha, 50 miles to the south, were cut.

Acknowledging the increased tempo of the Russian attacks, German radiocasts advanced the suggestion that the Red Army was striving to achieve its objectives, especially Pskov, before the expected thaw turns the front into a morass.

German commentators said temperatures on the northern front were averaging less than 4 degrees above zero (Fahrenheit) and that "the Russians are trying to cross with tanks and heavy transport the ice of the swampy forest regions east of Pskov as quickly as possible."



By a Staff Artist

Allied Gains in Russia and Italy

Arrows in upper map show how fast-driving Russian armies have practically surrounded the Estonian port of Narva and have approached to the outskirts of the once strongly fortified German bastion of Pskov. Lower map indicates where German and Allied troops have lashed out in new assaults in the Anzio beachhead in Italy.

Giles in Cairo To Replace Royce

By the Associated Press

Cairo, March 2

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Giles has arrived here to replace Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce as commanding general of all U. S. Forces in the Middle East, it was officially announced today.

General Giles was formerly the commanding general of the Ninth Airforce Troop Carrier Command. He commanded the North Atlantic Wing of the Air Transport Command more than two years ago.

General Royce will leave shortly for another war theater.

General Giles, a native of Mineola, Texas, is a brother of Maj. Gen. Barney McK. Giles, Chief of Air Staff under Gen. Henry H. Arnold.

Submarines:

British Craft Hit Japanese Warships

The British Admiralty announced in London that British submarines, ranging "Far Eastern waters," torpedoed and probably sank a Japanese aircraft carrier of 7,000 tons, and scored torpedo hits on a Japanese cruiser.

A Royal Navy submarine first sighted the carrier, escorted by five submarine chasers, in the northern approaches to Malacca Strait, and fired a salvo of torpedoes. No hits were observed, and the chasers drove the submarine off temporarily.

The British ship returned to the attack, scoring a hit and stopping the flat-top.

"A further torpedo which struck the enemy amidships caused a violent explosion. The ship heeled over and is believed to have sunk," the communiqué said.

The cruiser was successfully attacked in the same area, but full results were not observed.

British submarines also torpedoed and sank a medium-sized supply ship, and destroyed a smaller supply ship by gunfire.

Meanwhile, a fleet of Dutch submarines, gallant remnants of a once-powerful naval force that all but perished in opposing Japan's invasion of the Netherlands Indies, has reformed and is harassing the enemy's supply lines to Burma.

This was disclosed by Capt. L. G. L. van der Kun of the Dutch Navy, former Chief of Staff of Netherlands forces in the Pacific who has just arrived in Washington to join his country's military mission.

"In 20 months we sank 55,000 tons of Japanese shipping, and probably sank 25,000 tons more, in Malacca Straits, north of Sumatra, and in the Andaman Islands area," he said. "This was accomplished despite the fact that we could average only two submarines in operation at one time."

The Japanese in Burma get about 90 per cent of their munitions, food, and other supplies by sea, Captain van der Kun reported, the rest coming overland.

Admiralties:

Japanese Fail In Counterattack

Japanese troops were repulsed in a predawn counterattack March 1 against entrenched Americans in the Admiralty Islands, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said. The enemy, recovering from the surprise of the invasion and quick seizure of Momote airdrome on Los Negros Island, hit the American line around 4 a. m., but they were hurled back. General MacArthur's communiqué said American losses for the entire operation so far have been negligible. No reports have been received of any Japanese aerial effort against the invasion which has put the Americans deep inside the perimeter of the enemy's South Pacific defenses.

This probably has been due to activity of Allied aircraft which continued hammering the weakened Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain, and other enemy air installations on the northeastern New Guinea coast.

In Guadalcanal, a naval spokesman declared that all Japanese on New Britain, New Ireland, and the Solomons appear doomed because they are "surrounded on all sides, flanked on the east, west, and southeast by Allied ground forces and practically cut off from the sea."

Admiral William F. Halsey's destroyers, ranging north of New Ireland, to Mussau and Emirau Islands, have reduced to a night-sneaking minimum the number of surface ships which can supply the trapped Nipponese.

The Tokyo Radio claimed in a broadcast to China that an "enemy attempt to land on the Admiralty Islands was repulsed by the Japanese defenders" and that "the enemy force was entirely wiped out."

The Tokyo radiocast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said the Japanase garrison had counterattacked the American landing force on Los Negros as soon as it "learned of the invasion," sank "more than seven or eight" United States landing vessels, killed "more than 230" American soldiers, and injured others.

Meanwhile in Washington, Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale, commander of the 7th Air Force in the Central Pacific, described the loss of the Marshall Islands as "a great strategic setback" to the Japanese and said the drive toward Tokyo is "now ahead of the timetable by a few weeks."

Nothing that the Japanese base at Truk in the Caroline Islands is within range of our land-based airplanes, General Hale said that one of the objectives of the day-and-night air offensive is "to secure a chain of bases which will put the Japanese homeland within effective range of our heavy bombers."

Burma:

Further Successes Reported by Allies

Chinese troops captured the town of Makaw, north of the Tanai River in Northern Burma, and West African forces driving south in the Kaladan Valley met stiffened Japanese resistance north and northwest of Apaukwa, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced in New Delhi, India.

British troops stormed Japanese positions east of Htingdaw on the eastern slopes of the Mayu Mountains and killed many of the enemy, the communiqué said.

Other Allied forces met strong opposition when they attacked enemy position east of the Kalapanzin River and northeast of Buthedaung.

The column which occupied Makaw moved south to take Lamungzup Ga, 4½ miles away near the Tawang River.

A previous communiqué from the headquarters of Admiral Mountbatten said stragglers of the defeated Japanese units, which tried to encircle the Fifth and Seventh Indian Division, and which originally totaled 8,000 men, were being rounded up in Arakan and added: "A conservative estimate of Japanese casualties between Feb. 4 and 29 is now given as 4,500 killed and seriously wounded."

Prime Minister Churchill sent a congratulatory message to Lord Louis and the British 14th Army, saying: "It must be a great satisfaction to all ranks and races engaged in our common effort that the Japanese have been challenged and beaten in jungle warfare in Burma and that their boastfulness should have received salutory exposure."

British Mosquitoes Have Heavy Stinger

By the Associated Press

London, March 2

The 400-miles-an-hour all-wood Mosquito fighter-bombers which keep the sirens whining and the bombs crashing in Germany between the big raids can carry a bomb load of 2,000 pounds, it was disclosed today.

On the basis of previously-announced statistics about bombloads, this is roughly two-thirds of the load of RAF and American heavy bombers on the average operation.

The explosive cargo carried is in addition to four 20-millimeter cannon and four .303 machine-guns. This is double the weight for which the Mosquito originally was designed.

Guerrillas:

German General And Staff Killed

Four hundred German soldiers, including a Nazi general and his staff, were killed Feb. 22 near Mt. Olympus in Greece when Greek guerrillas led by a British officer exploded mines under a troop train and sent 11 cars plunging into the icy Pinios River, it was reported reliably in Cairo.

Foe Repelled in Admiralties

Continued from Page 1

Japanese at Rabaul, who now are encircled on three sides by ground forces, is steadily worsening.

Apparently now deprived of all air protection, they are pitifully vulnerable to dáily bombing and strafing attacks by American aircraft from Solomons bases. It is stated here that the garrison around Rabaul—now esimated officially at about 50,000—still is maintaining its numerical strength. Though they probably have sufficient food reserves for several months to come, it seems certain that their efficiency as a defensive force is reaching a new low each day.

Visit by MacArthur

After watching the invasion of the Admiralty Islands Feb. 29 from the bridge of an escorting warship, Gen. Douglas MacArthur at personal risk went ashore for an inspection. Here's the story about it.

AN ADVANCED NEW GUINEA BASE, March 2 (AP)—"They told us on the beach that MacArthur was coming ashore but we just looked at each other, and then he came," said Capt. Phil North of Fort Worth, Texas, press relations officer.

"He was the first one off the Higgins boat and there had been heavy firing up to within a few minutes of the time he reached the beach. He was ashore for some time, inspecting everything there and even viewed two fallen Japs who had been shot just shortly before he arrived. Then he returned to his warship and it left immediately."

Captain North said he saw the MacArthur party come ashore. He said General MacArthur was standing in front of the approaching Higgins boat, dressed in khaki, a garbardine trench coat and "that elaborate cap we have come to know so well."

With him were Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, Col. Lloyd Lehrbas and others.

Beetle Tank

Continued from Page 1

gun is light, small, and easy to operate, which makes it especially adaptable to guerrilla work. The manufacturing cost—"more than $10, and less than $15"—is believed responsible for the nickname. So they call it the "Woolworth gun" for short.

Origin of Bazooka

But one weapon got its nickname almost before anyone knew quite what it was or how it worked. It was the "Bazooka." For a long time military secrecy obscured the fact that it was a portable rocket gun, designed to be fired by infantry troops with a projectile that could penetrate brick walls, rock masonry, pillboxes, and the armor of an enemy tank.

Whence the name? It just sounds like a "bazooka"—or at least what a bazooka shouldn't sound like, and usually does.

And where does the word "bazooka" come from? Dictionaries, which usually are considered serious volumes, list the word "bazoo" as a slang expression meaning mouth or a loud noise. And, of course, vaudeville comedians have played on their "bazookas" almost since time immemorial.

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Committee Drafts Law Talk Which Calls Spade a Spade

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—An Advisory Committee on Rules of Procedure in Federal courts proposed today eliminating in criminal proceedings legalistic verbiage which, one member said, "mystifies rather than informs."

The proposal was advanced in the Committee's second preliminary draft of recommendations designed to simplify procedure, eliminate many technicalities, and make indictments and other formal papers understandable to the layman.

Alexander Holtzoff, Special Assistant to Attorney General Francis Riddle and Secretary of the Committee, said the final draft would be ready for the Supreme Court's fall term. The Court, which appointed the Committee, is authorized under a Congressional Act to put uniform procedure into effect.

As a substitute for present indictments, which often run several pages, the Committee suggested several short forms in simple English. An example:

"The Grand Jury charges: On or about—day of—19—, in the district of —, John Doe with premeditation shot and murdered Richard Roe, who was then an officer of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice engaged in the performance of his official duties."

That's all there is to it. Eliminated are such time-honored legal phrases as "maliciously and willfully," how the defendant "did thereupon draw a pistol from his right hip pocket," etc., all "against the peace and dignity of the United States, and contrary to the form of the statute in such case may have provided."

Mr. Holtzoff said the proposed rules also would eliminate "dilatory pleas and dilatory motions," intended to delay trial. This would be brought about by requiring that all objections be raised at the same time.

The Committee is headed by Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Newark, N. J., former President of the American Bar Association. The preliminary report will be sent out to jurists and lawyers for their inspection and comment.

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Knox Asserts Labor Shifts Delay Victory

Continued from Page 1

of the war, the Navy had experienced difficulty in getting civilian workers for construction work at outposts. The work, he said, was admittedly subject to some danger. Civilians were lost at Guam and Wake, he recalled.

Seabees Cited

But when the Seabees were organized and the direct and necessary connection between naval service was clearly seen, these civilian - construction specialists volunteered and at greatly reduced pay eagerly and quickly filled the Seabee ranks, and a reserve list of volunteers remains on hand.

Driving home the fact that there is definite connection between the men fighting the ships and the men building them, Secretary Knox declared, "If a man can be required to fight aboard an aircraft carrier, it should be possible to require a man to stay on the job at the navy yard which maintains and repairs that carrier."

The Secretary frankly acknowledged at the outset of his statement to the committee that American industry and labor have accomplished "miracles" in production.

Difference in Drafts

Coming to the point that there is a difference, perhaps a constitutional difference, between drafting a man for the armed services and drafting to work for a private employer gaining private profits on his work, Senator Knox asserted:

"I have now dealt with virtually every large producer in the country, those turning out goods for the Navy. I have found that over all, their rate of profit has been less than it was when producing for private consumers. It amounted to 4 per cent in the case of profits on combatant ships after taxes."

Senator Austin interjected to ask if this rate of profit wasn't wages for their capital?

"Yes, and let me add that wages for labor have steadily gone up, too. Surely," said Secretary Knox, "it is neither unfair nor un-American to ask a man to stay at a good job at good wages to help speed the end of this dreadful war. Surely, it is fair and in the democratic American tradition to require of both the manufacturer who makes our weapons and the worker who is employed by him to serve in a manner that will best promote our victory."

Mr. Knox closed by repeating War Secretary Henry L. Stimson's solemn warning that the United States now faces the hardest, possibly the most costly, military experience of its national history.

The amphibious landings in Europe will cause every American to ask if he is doing his best, Secretary Knox said, emotion choking his voice. "This war is not won. It is fearfully dangerous. A national service law would do more to discourage the Germans and Japanese than almost any other single thing we could do."

Railroad Issues Garden Guide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., March 2—In the interest of increased food production on the home front, the Agricultural Development Department of the Union Pacific Railroad has published and has just released 75,000 copies of a Union Pacific Employees Victory Garden Guide for use by the railroad's employees.

The book is a consolidation of the garden publications of the 11 western states' college extension departments, according to J. W. Jarvis, Supervisor of Agricultural Development, under whose direction the book was prepared and published.

In a foreword, W. M. Jeffers, President of the railroad, who recently accepted the Chairmanship of the Industrial Advisory Garden Committee of the National Victory Garden Institute, writes:

"Food production by Victory Gardeners throughout the country has a vital bearing in helping to solve the nation's food problem. Union Pacific employees are urged to participate by growing a Victory Garden, and, thereby, effectively supporting not only our men in the battle line but also men and women working on the home front."

Henry S. Harper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2—Henry Sleeper Harper, who passed on here yesterday, was a director of Harper and Bros., and the last member of his family to be connected with the 132-year-old publishing house.

A native of this city, he was a grandson of the first Joseph Wesley Harper, who with his brothers, James, John, and Fletcher, founded the firm.

After his graduation from Columbia University in 1888, he became associated with the firm. He left some years later, but returned in 1928 as a member of the Board of Directors.

Stars in Two Fields

Agnes Saniga

Akron, Ohio, girl who worked full eight-hour shift in war plant while maintaining top-ranking scholastic record at high school.

Girl Swinging School and Job Graduates at Head of Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—From 8:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. Agnes Saniga of Akron has been attending Central High School here.

From 2 to 10 p. m., Agnes has worked as an inspector at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company balloon room. And from 10 p. m. on for several hours, she has concentrated on home studying.

But in spite of her arduous schedule, the girl who did not enter high school until she was 22, graduated at the top of her class last semester after only 2½ years of schooling as the top-ranking student. Her average grades were 92.96 and she gave the valedictory.

Agnes is one of 11 children who lived on a big farm in Pennsylvania. After completing grade school she helped her mother with the care of younger children. She did all types of farm chores until she came to Akron three years ago to live with an aunt. First she got a job as a waitress and saved a little money. Then she decided to go back to school.

"It was hard at first," Agnes said. "When they called me up front and announced I was one of the top-ranking students I couldn't believe my ears."

"I haven't had time to have any fun, of course," the girl added a bit wistfully. "I haven't had time to have a boy friend or to go to dances, though I like to dance and skate and swim. I like to hike and bowl, too, but where could I find the time?"

Coal Legislation Plans Price Floor

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—The postwar plans of the bituminous coal industry—at least a substantial part of it—include restoration of the Government regulations embodied in the peace time Guffey Act.

Legislation, already prepared, will be supported in principle by the United Mine Workers of America. Heart of the proposed bill is a floor under prices which, as far as the U. M. W. is concerned, means a floor under wages.

Prior to the Guffey Act, coal production exceeded consumption and the result was cut-throat competition. Since the war, the demand for coal has shifted price pressure from floor to ceiling.

The United Mine Workers' Journal said editorially today that more than 70 per cent of the bituminous operators "have organized a committee, employed legal counsel, and propose to have legislation introduced which embraces practically all of the marketing provisions for regulation and fixation of minimum and maximum prices as were contained in the Bituminous Coal Act which expired in August, 1943."

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Outlook for Fourth Term Not Considered So Rosy Now

Continued from Page 1

new states, new industries, and new election precincts.

Many of these states require a year's residence, or longer, as a requisite of voting. Dozens of other qualifications are involved. For the average worker it is estimated that two or three hours are required, taken from work, to go and register properly in the new domicile.

Literally millions of workers are expected to fail to vote this year because of their absence from home.

Thus, the two largest pro-Roosevelt elements, youth and labor, have special mechanical difficulties in the way of voting, even disregarding any change in political sentiment they might have experienced to the New Deal.

Observers Careful

Careful observers would not commit themselves at this time on the presidential result, when so much depends on foreign affairs, and neither candidate is nominated.

Mr. Roosevelt has shown remarkable power in the past of forging ahead in popular estimate during the campaign when initial statistics seemed unfavorable.

But it is fair to say, as of this date, that never in the previous three times in which Mr. Roosevelt has been a candidate, have over-all political conditions seemed less favorable to his success than they are today.

More and Better Fish for Civilians

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Civilians will get about 577,000 more cases of higher-quality salmon, pilchards, Atlantic sea herring, Atlantic mackerel and Pacific mackerel from this year's production than they did from last year's under a Government allocation order issued yesterday.

The order set percentages of this year's production which packers will be required to make available for Government military and lend-lease requirements.

The Government requirements of salmon, except Chum and Steelhead, were set at 3,115,000 cases, or the same as last year, and of pilchards, herring and mackerel at 2,315,000 cases.

Officials estimated civilians will get 2,685,000 cases of the better grades of salmon in addition to the entire pack of the Chum and Steelhead varieties. In addition, they will get 2,984,000 cases of pilchards, herring, and mackerel, compared with about 2,401,000 last year.

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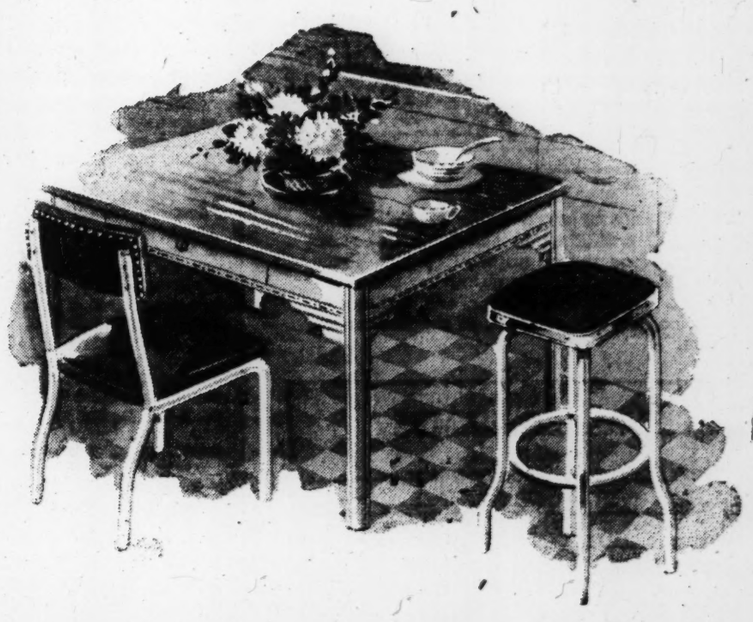

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For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

The Roof Tree

By Cornelia Meigs

Author of "Vanished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "The Scarlet Oak," etc.

Chapter Four

It was more of a task than anyone would have thought, to guard and tend that little Indian garden. Elizabeth and her father helped Becky put up the brush fence around it that was to keep out the deer. Becky thought it was a beautiful sight the first time she came upon a slim doe and her two fauns, whose legs looked as brittle as straws, standing knee-deep among the melon vines. But when she saw how much they had eaten in the course of one visit, she began to believe they would look far more beautiful galloping over the floor of the forest where they belonged. Later a badger thought that the soft ground would make a fine place for a burrow, with easy digging, and began running tunnels under the bean rows.

She spent long hours hoeing and tending the plants, some of which she did not even yet know how to name. And ever and again she would straighten up and look all about her, shading her eyes with her hands to see if there might not be someone moving across the open clearings or along the shoulder of the hill. She wanted to see the Indian boy again, she wanted to thank him. Could it be that now he had satisfied himself, now that he had made up for the damage he had done, he had gone far away and would not come again? It began to seem that it was so.

Unwelcome Visitor

It was on a morning of early June that Becky rose early and ran down the path to inspect the garden, for this was always her first act of the day. Strange sounds from behind the brush fence told her that here again was an unwelcome visitor. As she peered over, she gave a gasp of dismay. A wide-horned moose was snorting and pawing among the rows, lifting its head now and again to savor the taste of what it was munching. This was an enemy of more formidable kind than any she had faced before.

It is well known that the moose has a great liking for lily pads, and this moose had evidently decided that melon vines were possibly a substitute for its favorite delicacy. It had made short work of the brush fence and had come sniffing and trampling through the garden and now stood, front legs apart, thoughtfully chewing on the trailing stems and leaves and big yellow blossoms. Plainly they were not to his liking, for he stamped and blew through his great nose and turned his attention to the tender green tops of the onions.

It is generally said that a moose is about the size of a large mule, yet to Becky he loomed as large as an elephant, with his great head lowered and the spread of his huge flat horns thrust forward. But what he was doing was far more important than what he was, and she did not stop to think for a moment as she shouted at him, "Shoo! Go away! Get out of my garden!"

He must have liked the onions extremely well, for he did not budge, only lowered his head a little further and rolled his eye toward her. Wise hunters always say that a moose is ugly-tempered, and that an angry moose is as dangerous an enemy as can be found in the woods. Of this Becky knew nothing, for her father had not thought to tell her that a moose might stray out of the low wet lake region where they like to browse, and come seeking new food and new grazing on the higher slopes. Usually any wild animal will turn and flee at the sound of a human voice, but this was a particularly ill-natured old bull, afraid of nothing. Moreover, he was enjoying the wild onions.

Moment of Peril

She picked up a stone and threw it at him with better aim than she intended, for it struck him squarely on the nose—and hurt him. With an angry bellow he swung about, dropped his head and charged.

She had no time to turn and run, she could only slide behind the protecting shoulder of the great rock. As he hurtled past, too heavy to stop and turn, she scrambled up its smooth face, catching at a jutting edge here, a tough little vine or weed there, and finally drew herself, panting, out on the level top. The big animal had wheeled about and stood below, tearing up the grass with its horns and its great splayed hooves.

Becky's father had gone out to cut logs, and Elizabeth had gone with him. Would he hear if she called, would he know enough to bring his rifle? She shouted, at the top of her lungs, "Father, father—help!"

Alan Randall was far away, though not out of earshot. But another person had heard, who was at no great distance; it was the Indian boy. Over the shoulder of an open ridge, she saw him coming, running fleet and free as a deer. He had his rifle with him today for he must have been hunting, but hardly for such big game as this. He saw her plight in an instant, drew up and dropped to his knee, taking steady aim. A slim birch tree stood in the way, the bullet cut the white bark and flew aside, but the report of the gun was more than even an angry moose could endure. The big beast backed and snorted and then wheeled and plunged off in fair retreat, while the boy came easily across the clearing, his rifle balanced in his hand.

Anoto Introduces Himself

They looked at each other, she from the rock above, he from the level of the grass below. They could say nothing for neither could speak the other's language. She could not voice her gratitude; there was not even a sign she could make for thanks. But she was burning with one question and she put it now.

"What is your name?" she said and, when he looked uncomprehending, she put her hand to her breast, indicating herself, "I—I am Becky." She pointed to him. "You—who are you?". Her father was coming down the trail, but she hardly looked up as she said again, "Becky."

He looked from her to Alan Randall, and a flash of understanding went over his face. "Anoto," he said and, once more, like the flitting of a soft-winged owl, he was gone.

House Raising

So many things were going on that morning that there was no time to talk much of the mere routing of the moose. As soon as the heaviest ploughing had been finished, Alan Randall and his two girls had set their hands to the building of the house. There were to be no half measures. This house was to be a good one, it was to be warm, stout shelter against the winter's cold, it was to have such grace and beauty as a pioneer's house on a commanding upland ought to have.

Alan Randall had dug the cellar

The Story Starts Here

Alan Randall had taken his two daughters, Elizabeth and Becky, far from their native Massachusetts town to a remote New Hampshire hillside to establish their new home. Far from other settlers in those colonial times, they had seen only a dark-skinned boy, who had watched them from the woods several times and led them to the abandoned garden that Becky had taken for her own.

and, with the aid of the girls for fetching and carrying and mixing mortar, had built the lining walls of stone. He had set and leveled stones for the sills and, after a whole half day of tugging and manipulating, with Becky riding the horses and with Elizabeth helping to guide, he had dragged into place the great flat slab that was to be the doorstone. While the walls were still open and there was still only the barest framework, he had begun building the fireplace and chimney. Today he needed them both to help him level and finish smoothly the enormous stone that was to be the hearth.

They worked all day with the bright sun warm on their shoulders, with the whole green world about them throbbing with life and growth. The two spotted red and white calves frisked in the meadow, the bay mare walked solemnly by with her long-legged, fuzzy-coated colt running in absurd, wavering circles around her. She looked very serious and very proud.

Lighting the Fire

The end of that bright June day had brought a great achievement; they had a hearth and a fireplace and, though the roof and walls were still open, they had the doorstone and the framework of the door. Here, they could actually see, was home. The two girls brought faggots and pine, Alan Randall split dry logs and they laid their first fire between the stones that must do for andirons. Elizabeth and Becky stood with bent heads as he said a prayer before they set it alight.

When they had finished supper, they sat by the hearth while the light of the long summer day was dropping to darkness. "Just there," Alan Randall indicated a space in the length of the wall, "there we will have a wide window and no shutter or curtain will ever close it, and our light will shine down the hillside." He got up to put another log on the fire, while the red coals crashed and then broke into new flame. "We must not think of ourselves alone," he ended slowly. "We are really many, the men and women who are pushing out from the settled, sheltered places and, brave for ourselves and for those we love, are making new homes in a new life. We have lit our fire in this new clearing, and others will pass us and go further. I want the light which we have lit to guide any traveler who comes over this trail at the end of a day's journey."

"There will be very few," Elizabeth said.

"Yes, for the present," he answered, "but there will be more and more as time goes by. Here is our home and it should serve more than the three of us—it should serve all mankind."

Becky jumped up and ran to look in a bag left in the shelter where they slept. "I am going to plant my pine cone," she said. "I told little Donald Moore that I would set it in the ground when we get to the end of our journey. And this is the end, here where our house stands. It is still light enough to see."

She went out and stood by the doorstone, looking well to right and left. "I think—here," she decided. "When it gets to be a great, tall tree, four or five feet around, then its trunk and branches will make a frame for the view."

Planting the Cone

"That might take a hundred years, Becky," Elizabeth said. But her sister did not heed, she was digging a hole to bury it. One, at least, among the seeds on the scales would certainly grow. There was white pine on the lower slopes of the rise, but here on the bare hillside, where perhaps a fire had swept it clear many years ago, here there was none. It would look very fine and stately at their door—when they had a door.

"I have promised myself," Alan Randall said when she sat down again and the three were watching the stars come out in the sky above the open framework of the roof, "I have promised myself that this shall be as fair a house—in its own way—as any white paneled mansion on the street of a well-settled town. It can be, it shall be."

"And I have made a promise to myself too," Elizabeth said. "We two, your daughters, are going to be as careful mannered, as much two ladies, as though we lived in one of those same houses with chintz at the windows and delicate china and silver in the dining room cupboard. Do you agree, Becky?"

"Yes," Becky answered, looking down at her bare legs and the deerskin moccasins she wore to save her shoes. "Yes, we will be ladies too—in our own way."

Then, changing the subject of their talk suddenly, she asked the question that had been sharp in her mind all day. "Father," she said, "tell us what happened at Deerfield."

Alan Randall looked round at her quickly. "Who has talked to you about Deerfield?" he asked.

Deerfield Memories

"Joseph Hewett did, but Jane Moore stopped him and said her mother did not want it spoken about. Is there any reason why we shouldn't know, Father?" He hesitated and suddenly she understood. "I think," she added slowly, "that, somehow, after today I am never going to feel unsafe again nor uneasy about anything that could happen in this place. I am sure that nothing can go wrong. Is that why we didn't hear about Deerfield, because it was something that might make people afraid?"

Alan Randall nodded. "That story has made many people afraid, has kept many people close shut in crowded towns when they would be happier here in the free, wild country. It happened years ago that more than once the Indians swept down from Canada on that Massachusetts town, and slew and burned, and carried men, women and children away captive. Some came back years after; some were seen even later, still living among the Indians. Some—" he stopped abruptly. Some thought had taken hold of him suddenly and he sat turning it over in his mind without speaking.

Elizabeth leaned forward from her place on the log bench. The firelight was bright on her face. "Were you thinking of that boy?" she said. "Do you believe it could be that he is not an Indian after all?"

Alan Randall looked at her, startled. "I may have had some such thought," he said, "though I was scarcely aware of it myself." He got up, for it was bedtime, and began to cover the fire.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Drawn by Elizabeth Meade for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One, at least, among the seeds of the pine cone would grow.

Hour With an Author

How often, when you have been enjoying a good story, have you wondered about the beginnings of a book—how a book comes to be made? It was that wonder that drew young people from many parts of the city to the children's room of the New York Public Library, on Fifth Avenue, recently to watch the work of an artist-author who has created many books that are their treasured possessions. Readers of the page For Young People know them too, "Daniel Boone," "Benjamin Franklin," and many others.

The large room was filled with an audience that had hurried from schools to get there in time and sat, with shining, expectant eyes, delighted at being invited to share this experience of creative work.

With a crayon poised above a large drawing pad, James Daugherty, who is, no doubt, one of the favorite authors of most of the young people in his audience, told how he had begun to make his book "Andy and the Lion" by going to the zoo and drawing numbers of sketches of a lion which walked off when he started to draw and sat all afternoon with its back turned to him.

With Sweeping Strokes

Then Mr. Daugherty, with sweeping, skilful strokes, drew a lion, explaining, meanwhile, that you drew by swinging your arm around and seeing what would come out of the marks the crayon made on the paper. The thing you intended might not come out of it, but something would, he remarked, deepening the shadows around the lion's eyes, to make it look fiercer. Then he drew a tail with a splendid sweep, and, with a few seemingly careless strokes, gave his lion a crop of sturdy whiskers, and his audience applauded heartily and watched rather wistfully as the artist tore the sheet with the picture from the pad and set it indifferently aside.

Mr. Daugherty's latest book is "Abraham Lincoln," and he told his audience that he had had to read and study about Lincoln so as to understand his real character, and to visit the places where he had lived to get an impression of his experiences, before he could work on his own book.

A True American

"I wondered why it was that we hear so much about Lincoln and why everyone responds to his character with love?" he said. After studying and thinking about Lincoln a great deal, he thought the answer might be that Lincoln was "just a common American man."

"He was unknown eight years before he was shot, yet, because he was a common American man, and had the honesty, sincerity, integrity and intelligence to follow along in the right way, he became a hero," he said. "Lincoln made up his mind what was right and then stuck to it. And that is what we must do. Decide what is right and then stick to it.

"We say so often 'This is a free country.' We must understand more what it is to be an American and to live in a country so good and grand. And we must make America freer than it is. Let's always remember to love America and to stand by it."

Then Mr. Daugherty drew a picture of Lincoln and another of Franklin and told his audience that they were the only two people in public life in American history who had a sense of humor and told funny stories.

And, closing on a note of local interest, he drew a very realistic picture of Peter Stuyvesant, last Dutch colonial governor of New York.

Stay in School

The boys and girls of America and the Allied nations are the hope of the world. These young people have every advantage that civilization can offer to prepare them for the future. There is a big future ahead for these young men and women, if they are educationally prepared. It will take thinkers and doers, to fill the places of leadership in the postwar world, for children are running wild over many parts of the war-torn countries today.

Every normal child in the United States starts school when about five or six years of age. We take this as a matter of course. Children are not allowed to grow up without an education, simply because they may not want to go to school. A very young child would probably much rather stay at home and play, than go to school. Why would you want your little brother or sister to go to school?

Our educational system provides for a certain number of years in grammar school, followed by high school. Generally speaking this education is free. The boy or girl does not pay a tuition as one does for college.

Today, a great temptation is facing young people. It is the temptation to leave school and take a big paying job in industry. Even some parents are being tempted to misrepresent the ages of younger girls and boys in order to have them earning money. Money cannot buy happiness. Money earned at high school age can never take the place of a high school education.

Life is more interesting, fuller, richer when you have an education. A good education prepares the way for you to earn a living if necessary. It gives you a good background for getting the best out of any walk of life.

D. E.

Letters Make Friends

Our Mail Bag

"I have several correspondents and enjoy writing to them very much indeed," writes Sylvia H. (15) of Quincy 69, Massachusetts. "I have always read the Mail Bag and I think it is wonderful. Thank you very much for giving the chance to correspond to so many people.

"I am a sophomore at Thayer Academy, and my hobbies are stamps, foreign dolls, gardening, and reading, also swimming. I would be very glad to hear from girls in Australia, New Zealand, Nova Scotia, or Scotland."

Mary C. (13) Bowness, Alberta, Canada, tells us that her father has been a subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor for 22 years and she has always been interested in its pages for children and young people.

"We are," she writes, "very proud of this wonderful province of Alberta. There are lots of sports and hobbies for young girls my age. We skate, ski, go tobogganing, swim, ride, canoe and hike. We have a park nearby, Bowness Park, nine miles west of Calgary, Alberta, which is very beautiful with its big trees, quiet lagoons, an orthophonic, a big fountain, swimming pools, and many places of interest. My hobby is sports, and I enjoy indoor games too. I am very interested in music, and mother and I play the piano. I practice, too, on the mouth organ. My sister plays the accordion.

"I am a Girl Guide, and I have my tenderfoot pin, second class badge, and one first class badge. I have a black mongrel dog, Chummy, whom I love very much. I would appreciate having some pen pals in Iceland, Scotland, South America, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand and in the states of Florida and California."

Rosemary S. (14) Bromley, Kent, England, writes that she attends a high school about a mile from her home. There are about 600 girls there, and 20 of them, between 14 and 16, are in her class. She enjoys horseback-riding, and rides a bay horse called Punch once a week.

In a letter to a pen friend, Rosemary says: "Bromley is one of the suburbs of London. We are about 11 miles away, but it does not take long in the train. Being near the the Capital is quite pleasant, but we were a bit too near in the Battle of Britain, of which we saw a great deal. We are still living through difficult days of air-raids."

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to the Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

Clothes That Tell A Story

Jean is only eleven, but her clothing demonstration was professionally given. The 4-H Local Leaders met for training and Jean had been asked to give a talk.

She was dressed in a snappy military looking outfit. No one could ever have guessed that everything she had on was "home-made." The dark blue serge coat had once belonged to her aunt. Now brass buttons replaced the pearl buttons. The aviator hat and warm mittens had been made from the lower part of the long coat. Bright yellow insignia gave Jean the feeling of being in the Service.

Since Jean is a 4-H Club Member, she knows how to sew. Each sweater, skirt and jumper had a story. Every garment she exhibited had once been worn by her 13-year-old sister. Jean had overcome the feeling that she was wearing hand-me-downs. She told the leaders how she made some change in each garment or added accessories to make them look new.

Mary H. will represent her State in the National 4-H Style Revue. The navy blue serge she will wear was made from a suit outgrown by her brother. The total cost of remodeling this suit was $1.44. Many a girl today has her eyes on her brother's suits. She has discovered what wonderful tailored suits and skirts can be made from men's clothes.

Young people can do a great deal to uphold family morale in these trying times. We are asked not to buy anything we do not need. The money saved by making, mending and remodeling clothing helps to prevent inflation. Money put into war stamps is money saved for your education and future plans.

Dorothy Emerson

State 4-H Club Agent, Maryland

Central American Indianists Seek More Useful Institutes

By Ta-de-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—In his recent visit to Central America, Manuel Gamio, Director of the Inter-American Indian Institute, found that some countries there have already established National Indian Institutes, which work in conjunction with the Inter-American Institute, while others are seriously considering establishing Institutes. It is the aim of those Indianists interested that these National Indian Institutes shall avoid becoming useless debating societies, but consider specific Indian questions, and display by constructive proposals how to deal with Indian questions in a practical way and within the resources of the individual governments concerned.

Dr. Gamio is not concerned with elaborate National Indian Institutes, and thinks that in some cases all that is necessary is a group of earnest Indianists, to act as a committee willing to sponsor and carry out projects dealing with the many aspects of Indian problems. The latter are so urgent and pressing that the whole trend of the Inter-American Indian Institute, with headquarters in Mexico City, during the past two years has been an active rather than a passive role, a positive program designed to contribute directly to the solution of Indian questions.

As the Central American countries that have ratified the Patzcuaro Convention of 1940, that set up the Inter-American Indian Institute, are El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, it is in these countries that Dr. Gamio found that the major interest and activity have developed. In El Salvador not only was the National Indian Institute established under the leadership of the Minister of Education, but it also has the co-operation of everyone interested in rural welfare. Here one of the first projects was the introduction of soybeans into the diet of the Indians. By cultivating them and adding soybean meal to the tortilla meal, great nutrition value can be obtained which will hardly affect the taste of the tortillas. In fact, Dr. Gamio maintains that the soybean contains food value found in eggs and milk, and that it will be extensively cultivated in Indian countries.

The Honduran Institute of Inter-American Culture is seriously thinking about a National Indian Institute, whose first project will be an improvement in the quality of their national pottery, by asking expert potters to come from Mexico in order to teach the natives better techniques in this ceramic art. Nicaragua has a National Indian Institute which is concentrating on hygiene, field service and welfare work, as well as endeavoring to establish schools among the Indians.

Streamlined Opera for U. S.? Rose Links Artistry to Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—"The fault with opera in this country is that it isn't good enough by today's standards," Billy Rose, New York producer, declared in an interview with columnist Ed Sullivan over the Columbia Broadcasting System. During the interview Mr. Rose listed six suggestions regarding present-day opera.

The Rose interview follows:

"I've been at the Met almost every night this winter because its a branch of show business that fascinates and puzzles me. For instance, though they sell out nightly, they're always in financial hot water.

"I fail to see why a project can't be artistic and profitable at the same time.

"I firmly believe nothing is too good for an American audience. The fault with opera in this country is that it isn't good enough by today's standards. The orchestra and conductors at the Met are fine. The singers sing beautifully, but with few exceptions are amateurs when it comes to acting. The operatic scores are magnificent—but most of the librettos are second rate. The shows please my ear but offend my eye. Their scenery and costuming are not up to Hollywood and Broadway standards, their stage lighting is of another generation. With few exceptions the stage direction is frightened and stuffy.

"To further complicate the evening—the public is asked to listen for three hours to a language it doesn't understand. When operas are performed in Germany they're sung in German—in Italy in Italian—in Russia in Russian. Only in England and America is the audience asked to listen to a language it doesn't understand, and, significantly, it's only in these two countries that the opera is consistently insolvent."

Asked for his solution, Mr. Rose said:

"First let's give the old upholstered baseball park back to the Indians and build a modern opera house where everybody can see and hear. Second, let's use the talents of modern stage directors, scenic and costume designers, and choreographers. Third, let's have the courage to cut and eliminate what is dull, repetitive, and outmoded no matter who wrote it.

"Fourth, let's commission our first-rate theatrical and literary talents to translate the standard operas into good everyday English. Fifth, stop producing for subscribers and society and start thinking of the masses. Sixth, eliminate the obvious unnecessary extravaganzas around the opera house and put this superb form of entertainment on a self-supporting basis."

Largest Release of Records By Victor in Months Hailed

Review of Recordings

In its largest release for some months, RCA Victor has issued in its February collection four albums and four 12-inch single records in its classical list, a popular album and half a dozen popular issues under its Victor and Bluebird labels. One does not know whether the wax and shellac situation has improved to make this possible or whether it was commendable "hoarding" for such a group release. Anyhow, record lovers should hail this largess with delight.

Though Chausson's Symphony in B Flat Major is the featured release, it was the set of the first and third not-ordinarily-heard Debussy Images for Orchestra that proved most personally attractive. These are the "Gigues" and "Rondes de Printemps" pictures, conducted by that notable espouser of French music, Pierre Monteux, with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. It is through the justly popular and lengthy "Iberia" Image, the second in the set, that this work has become known.

The "Rondes," in this only work of Debussy's published in 1909, contains a persistent three-note figure, and a hint of the French folk song, "We Shall Go No More to the Wood," is interwoven with it. The "Gigues," which, however, did not appear until 1912, shows that Debussy did not tend to become conservative in his latter period, even though the idiom today tends to be far more conservative. Both works are conducted with Mr. Monteux's customary authority in this field.

The Chausson Symphony, now the only domestic Victor recording of this work, is sonorous, serene piece in three movements, andante, adagio, and finale, and reflects the influence of Franck, of whom Chausson was a pupil and disciple. The work in its way is a fitting memorial to Dr. Frederick Stock who conducts it with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Ralph Bellamy of the films, and currently of the stage, makes his record debut, and a well-heard one, too, reading his own selections of some of Walt Whitman's poems, verses by that most American poet of democracy who was saying, aye shouting, some of the things for which we as a nation are now fighting. Eight sides of a masterly collection in which Whitmanites will doubtless find many favorites.

On single releases, Fabien Sevitzky, with the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, has revived Haydn's rarely heard work, "The Uninhabited Isle," a charming and melodious concert piece. Written in 1779, it is heard here in a wider orchestral version than Haydn probably ever heard it. Arthur Whittemore and Jack Lowe, two-piano team, perform very capably a keyboard version of Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody. Somehow, though, the piano version does not seem to come off with the effects possible in the orchestral score.

The popular music record situation can hardly fail to be in a deplorable state owing to union strictures on recording by dance bands. Nevertheless through reissue and smart packaging Victor has produced "Up Swing," very tasty rhythmical efforts by Tommy Dorsey, Benny Goodman, Artie Shaw, and Glenn Miller and their orchestras. This is prewar stuff since Miller and Shaw are in service and many of the bandmen in these groups are also in service or head their own units these days. But the music here is "on the beam" and the "evergreen" popularity of "Stompin' at the Savoy," "Yes, Indeed," "Lady, Be Good," "Begin the Beguine," and "Tuxedo Junction," among others, is disclosed in this album.

The revival continues on single platters with Victor reissues of Tommy Dorsey's and Artie Shaw's versions of "All the Things You Art," on one disk, and Glenn Miller's version of "Here We Go Again," coupled with "Long Time No See Baby."

The only concessions to anything new are in the King Sisters' Bluebird version of "Mairzy Doats," coupled with "It's Love, Love, Love," with male chorus accompaniment. Dinah Shore is smooth as usual in her versions of "I Couldn't Sleep a Wink Last Night" and "Now I Know," for Victor.

Duke Ellington, whose music is popular with a sense of timelessness, is heard in typically distinctive versions of "Johnny Come Lately" and "Main Stem," for Victor.

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Tammany's Power Shrinks But Torrens Squeezes In

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 1—Widely viewed as a 1944 trend vote, the electorate of New York City's twenty-first Congressional District today had given a bare Democratic-American Labor Party majority over Republican opposition for this House seat vacancy in a sector that has been a two-to-one Tammany sure-thing tally for years.

James H. Torrens, typical old-style machine politician and veteran Tammany leader in the District, squeezed through to the photo finish margin of 1,531 votes over his Republican rival, William S. Bennet, in the City's first wartime by-election yesterday to succeed Joseph H. Gavagan, resigned Democratic incumbent now on the State Supreme Court bench. The slender Torrens margin after a Democratic campaign based upon the pledge to uphold Roosevelt policies in the Federal Legislature, contrasts with normally sweeping Democratic pluralities in a district which has been in the Tammany vest pocket for two decades.

The American Labor Party again proved a decisive factor in the local Democratic tally, stepping into the Party picture with a 3,226 of Mr. Torrens' poll of 11,707 over the Bennet Republican vote of 10,176, or more than twice the Torrens-Bennet differential. Indeed Mr. Torrens' chief party leverage accrued from his own twenty-third Assembly District leadership, where his lead of 1,820 contrasted with one of 19,334 in the general election for the place two years ago.

Five of the City's 23 Assembly-District units are contributory to the twenty-first Congress District—an upper West Side Manhattan area of which 35 per cent of the population is Negro—and of these Mr. Bennet carried the nineteenth and twenty-first, wholly in Harlem. Mr. Torrens led in the thirteenth, twenty-second and his own twenty-third.

While snowy February weather lightened the vote under the 25,000 special election estimate, Mr. Bennet cut down old Democratic majorities pretty generally. Even in the nineteenth Assembly District, heart of Harlem, his vote reached to 400 against 274 for Mr. Torrens, although the 1942 Democratic edge there was a cushiony 815. In the same way the Republican candidate gained ground in the nineteenth, twenty-first and twenty-second districts, where the Torrens lead was 1,119 to 746; 2,079 to 1,369, and 1,760 to 1,586 as compared with Democratic margins in 1942 of 2,373, 3,,000 and 4,109, respectively.

Reflecting similar Republican gains in by-elections in California, Kansas, New York's upstate thirty-second Congressional District, Pennsylvania and Kentucky over the last several months, the Bennet vote was avidly chalked up today to what these quarters hold is a critical 1944 anti-Administration trend.

Los Angeles Faces Another Strike

LOS ANGELES, March 2 (AP)—Union officials declared last night that unless their wage increase demands are met by Sunday, a new and immediate strike may engulf the municipal water and power system here, which only on Feb 29 was restored to corporate operation after the Army stepped in and halted a 10-day walkout.

In a telegram to Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Ernest Taylor, Business Agent for the American Federation of Labor International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, declared that unless a satisfactory settlement is reached and announced to a union meeting scheduled for Sunday, "I predict an even more serious strike for Monday."

Approximately 2,500 plant employees walked out, beginning Feb. 14, demanding an eight per cent wage increase or a flat $15 monthly raise for all workers receiving less than $350 a month.

Ten days later the Army stepped in, ending the walkout, after the strike, combined with a prolonged rainstorm, had interrupted service to nearly 200 war plants and more than 100,000 homes.

The Army's return of the plant to corporate operation Feb. 29 left the wage controversy unsettled.

Pens for Letters Home

Wide World

Army Chaplains Inspect Gifts of New Orleans Pupils

Lieut. Col. Gail Cleland, chaplain for the New Orleans, La., Port of Embarkation (left), and Capt. Bertrand Jordan inspect a few of the thousands of fountain pens contributed by pupils of New Orleans schools as gifts to American soldiers overseas. Inset shows Army nurse presenting pen to soldier.

Army to Grow By 1,200,000 Up to July 1

BILOXI, Miss., March 2 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Chief, told the Biloxi Lions Club that 1,200,000 additional selectees will be taken into the armed forces between now and July 1.

Of 5,000,000 men now deferred from military duty, 1,600,000 are in agriculture and 3,200,000 in industrial defense work, he said, and of the 2,600,000 men now classified as 3-A 860,000 will go into 1-A.

Of this number, General Hershey said, about 250,000 soldiers will be secured and the balance will be placed in 2-A, 2-B, 2-C and 3-C.

General Hershey added that of the 1,500,000 men in 1-A, 420,000 of them will be inducted this year. He said that the balance of the quota will come from the 18-year-old crop "of whom 50,00 to 60,000 reach draft age each month."

He said that this war has taken three times as many men as World War I, and that the Army had rejected more men than the entire number which served in World War I. "We have put into service nearly 12,000,000 men and have discharged 1,200,000," he said, "and our responsibility includes seeing that discharged men get work, and to co-operate with the employment service in this respect. The discharge rate is 100,000 a month, but when the rate becomes higher we will have a more serious problem."

Air Travel Mounts

U. S. domestic airlines carried passengers 1,570,000,000 miles in 1943.

Broken Home Found Factor In Juvenile Delinquency

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Six boys and men who have served time for juvenile delinquency and re-established themselves in society, told a Senate Committee what they thought had contributed to their troubles, and how they believed their plight might have been prevented.

The six, ranging in age from 16 to 28, were brought before the Special Committee Studying Delinquency Problems by Miss Viola Ilma, Executive Director of the Vocational Foundation of New York City. They were unanimous in favoring correctional institutions that "really correct," which would train them for jobs, and for establishment of some central agency to guide them upon "graduation." All requested anonymity.

The witnesses attributed their early delinquency records largely to broken homes, to lack of understanding by parents, or to financial inability of parents to care for large families. In this they were supported by Miss Ilma, who estimated that 95 per cent of juvenile delinquency is due to broken homes or to inadequate parental guidance.

"Parents," Miss Ilma commented, "are at the same time the most important and the most dangerous people in the world, but I don't suppose there's anything that can be done about them."

Miss Ilma and the former institution inmates all expressed belief that beyond better training for delinquents, the next most important thing was to have some clearing agency, preferably under Federal direction, to which youths might turn for guidance, job pacement and financial assistance.

Two Veterans of Italian Campaign Upbraid Mine Union Chief for Strikes

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Two youths who said they were veterans of the Italian campaign visited John L. Lewis yesterday, and gave him a half-hour lecture about strikes at home and the hardships of servicemen abroad.

But K. C. Adams, an official of Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers, said the discussion wound up with one visitor asking where he could find an application blank to join the union.

The young men gave the names of Corporal Henry Kania of Schenectady, N. Y., and Private Jacob Ricotta of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Adams said one of the youths waved his arms and wept during the interview. He said no blows were struck, or attempted.

Mr. Lewis showed himself to reporters, with no marks of violence, but, left all the talking to Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams said Mr. Lewis invited the youths in when they came to the office where he was conferring with two aids. Mr. Adams joined the group.

"You went on strike and wanted more money, didn't you?" Mr. Adams said one of the men complained, adding "we didn't get any more money in the trenches."

Then, Mr. Adams related, the visitor told of going without food for 24 hours in a foxhole in Italy.

The U. M. W. official said he and Mr. Lewis replied with "facts and figures."

Less Butter Seen By Hotel Group Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 2 — The possibility of not only butterless meals, but butterless days for New York City is seen by Martin Sweeny, President of the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., but this, he holds, may tend to conserve the supply of other available foods.

Describing hotel men as confronted with almost insurmountable problems brought about by reduced ration points and increased patronage, Mr. Sweeny said he regretted Mayor La Guardia's announcement abolishing "butterless luncheons," because if hotels are to serve butter with all meals, they will have only 40 per cent of their ration allotment available for meat.

As it is, he continued, hotels may have to observe more than two meatless days because of their inability to obtain suitable meat supplies, due to insufficient ration points or other reasons.

Low-Paid 'Executives' Can Take Hope; Colorado Court Rules on Salary Scope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A ruling by the Tenth United States Circuit Court of Appeals here brings hope to poorly-paid executives who, because they formerly were classed as such, have heretofore been held exempt from standards set by the Fair Labor Standards Act as to a minimum wage.

It is no secret that many a low-paid man found himself hastily reclassified as an "executive" at the time the Wage-Hour Act went into effect.

In the present case District Judge J. Foster Symes upheld the contention of L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, that the employees of a flour mill in a small Colorado town were properly within the province of the Act—except two who were held by Judge Symes to be outside its scope because, as head miller and bookkeeper-office manager, they were "bona fide professional, executive, or administrative employees."

The Circuit Court held on appeal that the two men were receiving salaries below the minima set by the Wage and Hour Division regulations. It held further that this was a criterion which that division could take into account anywhere in deciding whether an employee is actually in the "administrative, professional, or executive" class for purposes of the Act.

'Praise and Attack' in Same Mail Cars

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—An address in which Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, (D) of Kentucky, expressed his pride in the accomplishments of President Roosevelt's Administration is riding the mail cars along with copies of his widely-heralded attack on the President's veto of the tax bill.

The first address—made to the Senate Jan. 20 on the third anniversary of President Roosevelt's third inauguration—was ordered printed on the day it was delivered, Senate Secretary Edwin A. Halsey told reporters.

"It was ordered printed by the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee as a routine matter," Mr. Halsey said. "There was some delay in getting it printed and more delay in getting envelopes."

However, many of the 5,000 or 10,000 copies were already in the mails before Senator Barkley broke with the President last week and called upon the Senate to override the tax bill veto.

Mimeographed copies of the latter address are being mailed by Senator Barkley to all who request them. He agreed with Mr. Halsey that the fact that copies of the two speeches are being received in some quarters at the same time was "purely coincidental."

Kuyper Going to Chicago

CHICAGO, March 2 (AP)—George A. Kuyper of Boston was appointed manager of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra yesterday. He has been associate business and advertising manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for six years. He succeeds the late Henry E. Voegeli.

Farrell Still Faces Crisis In Argentina

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, March 2 (AP)—Acting President Edelmiro Farrell of Argentina turned his attention today to a host of domestic and international problems which apparently were only slightly eased by his victory yesterday in quelling a minor revolt.

While General Farrell, abetted by Acting War Minister Col. Juan Peron and local troops, easily met the threat to his newly delegated authority which was presented when Lieut. Col. Tomas Duco attempted a coup to restore General Ramirez to the Presidency, he still is facing the fundamental decision of whether to head toward restoration of constitutional government or yield to the pressure of rabid Nationalists.

What action, if any, General Farrell takes on such questions as the drastic press regulations now in force, re-creation of political parties, and calling elections may serve to indicate his future policies. He also must appoint a new Foreign Minister.

Colonel Duco's fate still was a subject for speculation today, some rumors circulated that he had been executed. Another version was that he was lodged in the Naval Hospital.

Meanwhile, a family quarrel with neighboring Uruguay arose last night over the manner in which Montevideo radios and newspapers treated news of the Duco attempts.

Forced by the tight Argentine censorship to receive information through haphazard means, many Uruguayan news organs accepted exaggerated and distorted stories. The Argentine Ambassador, Carlos Quintana, expressed his Government's displeasure and Uruguayan officials directed Montevideo radios to tone down their comments.

Navy 'Y' in Norfolk Welcomes Steady Throng of Servicemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va., March 2—Possibly too few civilians back home realize the good work that the Young Men's Christian Associations are doing for the boys in the armed services.

Even in this renowned naval city with its 200,000 servicemen and its additional 150,000 war workers the Y. M. C. A., co-operating with the United Service Organizations and other welfare societies, is doing a real job of providing facilities for these men.

Through the doors of the Navy Y in this city pass nearly 14,000 servicemen daily. Here the men find real wholesome entertainment by doing the activities set forth by the Y. M. C. A. officials.

Singing "the old songs" is the favorite recreation among these men of the fighting forces. Gathered around the piano in the lobby of the Y, "the boys" can be found singing everything from popular to the classical type of music.

Home Atmosphere

"It is the policy of the Army-Navy division of the Y to provide good clean entertainment for the boys away from home," explained Max Clowers, associate director of the Y. M. C. A. activities. "To make them feel at home the men are welcome to do whatever they choose; they can enter into some form of recreation or merely rest a while," he added.

Among the things for the men to do at this second largest Army-Navy division of the Y, are such activities as swimming, gym practice, dancing, movies, a game of billiards or one may even send home a recorded message.

Seated at a desk in the Y is a Navy Chaplain who gives the men assistance in many ways. Prepared to give help of any kind the men are on duty 15 hours out of every day.

Southern Hospitality

By the close affiliation which the Y. M. C. A. has with the churches more than 200 service boys are invited to church organizations every Sunday night. Here they meet new friends and often are asked into the homes of Norfolk citizens. That there is such a thing as "good old southern hospitality" has been proven to many of these fighting men.

"Wasn't that swell!" exclaimed a youthful sailor, he was referring to the Sunday night snack which he had just had at the Navy Y restaurant. Each Sunday evening a couple of hundred of the boys are invited to have a lunch and meet new girls who are hostesses for the Y.

At the newly constructed U. S. O. auditorium in Norfolk servicemen and girls can find dancing and other pastimes five nights of the week. Appointed U. S. O. personnel are in charge in this new recreational hall.

Orient Learns Ways To Hinder Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2 (AP)—Tips on how to sabotage rubber and quinine trees were shortwaved to the natives of the Netherlands East Indies and other Japanese-held Southwest Pacific Islands today by Carveth Wells, explorer, under OWI sponsorship.

Mr. Wells, student of Malaya and neighboring areas, predicted his message on recent Office of War Information reports indicating that the Japanese might be running short of natural rubber and quinine.

One of these reports said the Japanese were making synthetic rubber—this despite the fact that the Nipponese now hold about 90 per cent of the world's natural rubber sources.

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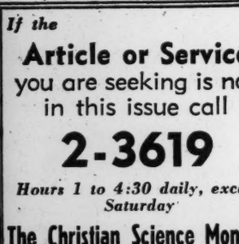
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The Home Forum

Anno Domini

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE expression, "He is suffering from Anno Domini," is a common way of saying that a person is growing old and has the complaints and failings, the slowing down of mental faculties, and the lessening of physical activity ordinarily associated with old age. It should, however, have a very different interpretation. Anno Domini, meaning "in the year of our Lord," should be a trumpet call to the Christian to prove the true nature and birthright of man. It says, in effect: "This is the year of Christ, the year in which the Christ is to be realized and demonstrated by men. In this year, Christ is to be our guide, our beacon, our landmark, our landfall. In this year, we are to overcome all physical disabilities, all marks and signs of age, and prove our sonship with God."

On page 244 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Man in Science is neither young nor old. He has neither birth nor death." What a marvelous statement! Can we prove it? Can we abolish creaking limbs, falling hair, and failing faculties? On page 246 we read, "Life and its faculties are not measured by calendars." We can overcome these signs of decay if we really understand our oneness with a law higher than the laws of the flesh. Obviously, these laws are not God's laws, for we read in the Bible (Romans 8:2), "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

* * *

Time, however, seems something very real. The daily routine of most people is ruled by it, and a sense of time is generally regarded as a virtue. Yet, in the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 595), time is defined, in part, as "mortal measurements; limits, in which are summed up all human acts, thoughts, beliefs, opinions, knowledge." It has often been proved that those who refuse to be limited by time, while they fulfill those demands of punctuality which civility and humanity require, can and do overcome its fetters.

Many times the excuse has been heard, "I have no time to read the Bible every day," or "I have no time to do more than read a verse or two," and so on. Yet how often has it been found that, after all, there is time to do all that our spiritual needs require. Often it has meant the sacrifice of time previously spent in selfish amusement, in profitless reading, and even in sleep.

The excuse of lack of time for spiritual work is generally lame, and it has been constantly found in the experience of Christian Scientists that time does not limit spiritual activity. If this is the case, we should be able to take another step on the road to the conquest of time, and to abolish the more glaring physical evidences of our conformity to the mortal decree, unsanctioned by God, condemning man to disease and decrepitude.

* * *

That a great deal of success is possible in this line can be learned from the Old Testament. Moses and Caleb, for example, maintained their vigor and freshness to a far greater age than seems possible now. At one hundred and twenty years of age Moses' "eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated" (Deuteronomy 34:7). In the fourteenth chapter of Joshua we read of Caleb: "Forty years old was I when Moses the servant of the Lord sent me from Kadesh-barnea to espy out the land . . . and now, behold, the Lord hath kept me alive, as he said, these forty and five years . . . and now, lo, I am this day fourscore and five years old. As yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me: as my strength was then, even so is my strength now." The promise (Isaiah 40:31), "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength . . . they shall walk and not faint," can no more be neglected than any other of the Bible promises which we accept.

It is possible to demonstrate this power. It is as possible to overcome the illnesses of old age as to conquer any other disease or any claim of error to hide the truth from us. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 246), "Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than threescore years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness, and promise."

How do we overcome disease? We deny the evidence of the senses; we hold to the truth of being. We know that "the spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things" (*ibid.*, p. 207). In the same way we should deny in thought and deed the evidences of age and as confidently expect their disappearance as we expect the healing of disease. It is very easy to give way to the claims of age and to adopt habits which really are no more than indulgence in ease and indolence. But if we will make the effort to resist their subtle invasion, we have the certainty of ultimate victory.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A NORTHERN PLOWING": *Photographed by Charles G. Wilson*

EVERYWHERE IT WAS SPRING, except on the peaks of the distant mountains, where patches of snow still lay like veins of marble cropping out of the granite. On the lower slopes, the swollen buds of the birch forests mantled the hills with a purplish cover, slashed here and there by stands of poplar, which had feathered out in leaves of pale green.

The sky was soft with moisture, a pale chalky blue in which pink clouds, thin and unsubstantial as smoke, formed, dissolved, and reformed ceaselessly in intricate patterns as the gentle wind gave them slight motion.

At every hand, there was the quick motion and the song of birds. On the old stone wall by the field's edge, fat robins sat in their red waistcoats and watched the farmer and his boy ready their cattle for the plowing. From limb to limb of the budded apple trees, bluebirds flashed, and in the low bushes in the corners the song-sparrows swelled with song.

The farmer placed his cattle in position, and fastened the yoke chain to the beam of the plow. With a sure quick motion that came of long practice, he lifted the heavy implement and dropped it so that the point of the share broke through the turf. He nodded to the boy: "Ready, son." The lad walked over to the nigh ox. He had a light, newly-peeled willow switch in his right hand. Grasping a horn of the creature in his left hand, he tapped the horns of the off ox with the stick and called: "Hish! Wah hish!" which is the immemorial call of ox-teamsters, as "Gid dap!" is that of horsemen, and means the same. Slowly and without strain, the oxen threw their weight into the yoke and moved down the field. The long clods slithered from the plowshare and turned upon their backs in the furrows, glistening burnt umber, turning slowly to raw sienna as the sun worked on them. And over the field floated the all-pervasive, the delightful, aromatic odor of newly-turned earth.

Back and forth they went, slowly, silently, except for an occasional chink when the steel share struck a rock, while the bluebirds darted overhead and the saucy robins hopped about in the furrows. By noon the field was plowed—sign and symbol that the spring had come. The good earth lay ready for the seed.

In Favor of (Some) Funnies

WHEN THE CHILDREN were little, we tried very hard to keep them in an ivory tower. For one thing, they were not to be contaminated by movies, or funnies. We considered Alice a better companion for them than Winnie Winkle (although we did not know that young lady at the time), and Christopher Robin a more suitable playmate than Superman (if indeed he existed then).

We took them, almost by force, to museums of art and natural history, to children's concerts and plays, read them the beloved fairy tales and poems of our own childhood, gave them, after the most careful scrutiny, the new children's books as they came out, and thought we had done our duty.

Until, one fine Sunday morning, we were startled by a complaint. The children, dressed for Sunday School and waiting for their mother on the front steps, had borrowed a neighbor's newspaper, and all but devoured the funnies. After that, we subscribed to a Sunday paper with a colored comic supplement.

* * *

And that's how Orphan Annie came into our lives and became one of the family. This child, who never grows up physically but seems to be naturally endowed with the wisdom of maturity, is often an insufferable little prig. The children have long since reached the age of scoffing at too blatant self-righteousness. But, in general, Annie stands for good works, and always gets safely out of her somewhat alarming adventures.

The funnies our family likes are really adventure stories, and our pin-up boy is Terry Lee. Terry does grow up, and the children have grown up with him. Two of them, a Wac and a plain soldier, but corporals both, are finding so much adventure in real life they no longer have time or need for funnies.

* * *

But the three remaining and more staid members of the family, including the stern father, follow them with devotion. We discuss them at dinner, along with world events of greater importance, speculating about what will happen next in both cases. And if we seem to mix Colonel Corkin with Premier Stalin or to put Winston Churchill on a par with Chester Gump, it ain't necessarily so. We hope all will go well with Stalin *and* Corkin, with Winston *and* Chester.

This is a critical family, so we do not accept everything we read unquestioningly. We weigh and consider and judge—the affairs of state and those of Smilin' Jack. But it is to Jack and Terry I owe what little knowledge of airplane language I have.

There is one very winsome little comic strip about home life, called "Gasoline Alley." We do not care for the Moon-Mullinses because of their offensive manners, and their violent escapades do not interest us. Joe Palooka doesn't speak any better English; but, to use his own lingo, he is a right guy. Though Dick Tracy's life is pretty lurid, he does succeed in packing a wallop at wickedness.

One notable feature of the best funnies is that victory is always on the side of good. Evil makes terrible faces, dreams up horrific phantasmagorias, only to crumple up in defeat. Yes, good conquers finally and definitely—then another tussle with evil, and good on top again. These funnies are modern morality plays in little, especially since they have come into the war.

* * *

Funnies, like humor, with which they are not very closely associated, are just a little something extra, we think, and not the whole show. We haven't yet gone in for books of them. But our dark Ruby who likes red is trying to induct us into the literature. Every week she brings us a new book with a loud red cover and blaring type and cartoons. There is one Barnaby, but I don't seem to be able to get acquainted with him. Perhaps because I have not tried. After all, one cannot give all one's time—

Fortunately for the children, they never actually were in the ivory tower we built for them. We couldn't keep them away from funnies, or movies, any more than we could later keep them out of the air or from making radios when we refused to buy them. We, who have consistently neglected to own an automobile, have for years had a jalopy of some sort in the family. The children have taken *us* by force into the age *they* live in.

It's rather fun. Only, as I said before, the funnies are not very funny.

MARGARET LLOYD

Sugaring

This spout just fits the auger hole,
The way the maple fits the knoll,
The way the hillside fits the sky.
Tapping sugar maples, I
Get curious notions, on the still
High ridge that is my sugar hill.
The spout goes in to tap the tree;
The tree goes down by roots to be
A spout for all the hill, to bring
The inner sweetness that is spring;
The hill with roots of loam and slate
Thrust far below my yard and gate
Fits snugly to the earth, and so
May tap the world the way I go,
May reach the planet's inner flow,
May bring me China, before I know!

CHARLES MALAM

March Winds

Let me know forever this warmth of soil
And earth; let me feel the softness
Of the grass and the new spring hills.
Let me touch the coolness of the clear
Creek water, and let the March winds
Blow, they cannot slow the year!

LANSING CHRISTMAN

White-Tops Along the Oregon Trail

THE TRAIN IS MOVING along the Oregon trail. But the movement must not be thought of as the orderly, almost military procession of spaced wagons in spaced platoons that Hollywood shows us, and the trail must not be thought of as a fixed avenue through the wilds. . . .

The trail, in long stretches, was more a region than an avenue, especially in those earlier portions. Where the prairie was open and the streams easily fordable, it might be many miles wide and a train would fan out at the individual's judgment or whim. Farther west, it narrowed at the dictation of hills, rivers, and grass, though there were alternative crossings, fords, and passages through badlands. . . . Wherever there were steep hills or mountains, the trail contracted still more, and these are the places where it was worn in a few parallel pairs of ruts, or a single pair, so deeply that it can still be followed today. . . .

At first the country was lush and fragrant, almost overpoweringly beautiful as the rains ended and the prairie spring came on. Bryant traveled it in amazement. He thought the soil the richest in the world and the scenery —on a scale not imaginable in the settlements—the most magnificent he had ever seen. . . . The high grass was frequently crowded down by wildflowers. They were more vividly colored than those to the eastward, their perfume hung in the morning air, and Thornton, who had edited James's *Rocky Mountain Plants*, was dazzled to see its sketches realized before his eyes. On his word, Nancy was "an ardent lover of nature." Her journal filled with a noticeably amorous prose and she botanized furiously. So did Tamsen Donner, that staunch New England schoolmarm who was writing a book, and a good many other ladies of the train, wandering through the grass at nooning or after camp was made, to get these gorgeous blooms and press them for their albums. . . .

It was one of the great American experiences, this first stage of the trail in the prairie May. It formed the symbols we have inherited. The ladies knitted or sewed patchwork quilts. They extemporized bake ovens for bread, made spiced pickles of the "prairie peas" and experimented with probably edible roots, gathered wild strawberries to serve with fresh cream. They shook down into little cliques, with a chatter of sewing circles, missionary talk. . . . Tamsen Donner wrote home—there was a pause for letter writing whenever someone moving eastward was encountered—that linsey proved the best wear for children. They put a strain on clothes—this was a fairy tale for children: the absorbing train, the more absorbing country, bluffs to scale, coyote pups to catch and tame, the fabulous prairie dogs, the rich, exciting strangeness of a new life with school dismissed. The sight of the twisting file of white-tops from any hill realized all the dreams of last winter along the Sangamon, and the night camp was a deeper gratification still. The wagons formed their clumsy circle, within reach of wood and water. Children whooped out to the creek or the nearest hill. The squealing oxen were watered in an oath-filled chaos, then herded out to graze. Tents went up outside the wagons and fires blazed beside them—the campfire that has ritual significance to Americans. The children crowded back to stand in the perfume of broiling meat. The most Methody of them were singing hymns —Parkman walked into a search party who were settling the question of regeneration while they hunted their oxen. Glee clubs sang profaner songs, sometimes organized by the most meticulous choirmasters. An incurable Yankeeness extemporized debates, political forums, and lectures on the flora of the new country or the manifest destiny of the American nation. . . . This was the village on wheels, and the mind and habit of the village inclosed it, beside those carmine fires which Hollywood need only show us against white canvas to awaken our past. The fires lapsed, the oxen came grumping into the inclosure, and one fell asleep hearing the wolves in endless space. . . . This is what the grandfathers remembered when they told us stories.—From "The Year of Decision: 1846," by BERNARD DE VOTO. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Sweet, Secret, Slow

Knee deep in snow,
The maples bring
Sweet, secret, slow
First sip of spring.

MARIAN GLEASON

Then Came Sugar-Weather

WHEN THE MARCH SUN began to honeycomb the snow, and the sun was warm on the south side of the house, then came sugar-weather. There was no doubt about it. Everyone felt it. A softness and an exhilaration ran in the blood.

Colin leaned back in his chair at the table one mid-day. "Well, the sap will be running." . . .

There were two days of great activity. Alan came to help, and young Rorie as well. The snow was cleared off a level place, and flat stones were laid in the shape of a large, open-ended rectangle two feet high. The surface of the stone was levelled off with sand. That was the arch. Over it they raised the shelter, and roofed it with bark.

Then the big pans were brought over from Colin's, and a store of wooden sap-buckets as well. Across the arch the pans were placed, and under them pine-knots and shavings laid for kindling.

"Now," cried Colin briskly, "get the spiles and we'll go out and tap." . . .

By the next morning the buckets were full, and by that time the arrangements were complete. Close by the arch a great hogshead stood, to store the sap, and a puncheon was laid on its side on the ox-sleigh, and braced there, for gathering.

Then the oxen plunged through the snow from tree to tree, and the sleigh lurched after, and there was the continual soft splash of sap being emptied from buckets or splashing from side to side in the barrel. The squirrels chattered shrilly and ran along the branches above them, while Spogan threw himself against the trees below and barked hysterically. The bush was full of sound and action and new life.

The fire in the arch was kindled then. The pine-knots spluttered, then steadied into a hard, roaring blaze. Wood was continually fed into the great maw. The sap began to steam, and then to bubble in the pans. Colin skimmed it carefully with a wooden ladle. . . .

Dusk had fallen when they took off their first syrup, strained it through flannel into a milk-can and brought it home on the sleigh. Janet had supper ready and they were all ravenous. When Fairlie buttered her buckwheat cake and poured on it a thin, amber stream of the warm syrup, she tasted it a little solemnly, then looked up entranced.

"It's beautiful. Even the smell of it is."

But the climax of the whole undertaking was the sugaring-off. Early in the day word was sent to the near neighbours, and by late afternoon they were all there.

The taffy came first. The liquid was thicker than syrup but not yet sugar. It bubbled and swelled silkily. Rorie gathered pans of clean snow, and Colin dribbled thin streams from his ladle, making swirls and patterns on the snow. Then it was hit sharply by the side of a fork, wrapped around the tines, and so eaten.

Never was anything so good. The contrast of the cold crispness of the snow and the warm sweetness on it was sharp on the palate. . . .

But now the syrup was thickening. It was a time of stress. It might boil over. It might burn. One had to calculate the exact right moment. Colin leaned over it, ladle poised. Then when it boiled up thickly into a yellow froth all over the pan, he gave the word, and it was tipped and turned out quickly into whatever dishes were available. — From "Thorn-Apple Tree," by GRACE CAMPBELL. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Hopeful Adventurers in Australia

THE GREAT MOUNTAIN barrier running down the entire eastern coast of Australia like a great backbone of stone had, until Macquarie's time, cut Sydney off from the mysterious west. Explorers pushing up steep mountain valleys were inevitably stopped by new walls of rock. From the settlement, the Blue Mountains, as they were called, rolling away into the misty, purple distance, constantly lured new climbers to the ascent and seemed to promise the discovery of rich and beautiful lands. Finally in 1813, three young men, Gregory Blaxland, William Wentworth, and William Lawson, by keeping on top of the ridges, managed, after fifteen days of hard climbing, to cross the main ridge. . . .

One discovery followed another. A series of rivers watering rich land was found beyond Bathurst. Land, as far as five hundred miles west of Sydney, was found suitable for flocks and herds. Encouraged by the news, the English Government began to advertise the attractions of New South Wales until the immigrant ship, with its load of hopeful adventurers, began to be a familiar sight at the Sydney wharves. . . .

In 1836, Major Thomas Mitchell, another explorer, penetrated south into country now called Victoria. He found very fertile plains, and on his way back passed a harbor where to his amazement he found a cluster of huts on the shore. This proved to be an unofficial settlement, like those which come into being in the early history of every country. The two Henty brothers had simply made their own settlement, with comfortable huts, fruit trees, vines, flowers, vegetables, and a whaling station. John Batman, another settler, at Port Philip, two hundred miles to the east, had bought a piece of land from the aborigines, giving them in exchange forty pairs of blankets, a hundred and thirty knives, forty-two tomahawks, forty looking-glasses, sixty pairs of scissors, two hundred and fifty handkerchiefs, eighteen red shirts, four flannel jackets, four suits of clothes, and a hundred and fifty pounds of flour. He had walked up the Yarra River to the rapids and decided that this was a good place to settle. His village, Port Phillip, is now the great city of Melbourne.—From "Australia: The Island Continent," by GRACE HOGARTH, from material supplied by Joan Colebrook. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1944

How U. S. Blows Knocked Out Truk: Report From a Battle Wagon

Tax Upon U.S. Property Goes To High Court

County imposes levy on machinery owned by Government and leased to war plant.

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—A woman described to the Supreme Court today as "fiction" a Federal Government claim that it is the owner of machinery in a plant making field guns and not subject to state and local taxation on the equipment.

Miss Anne X. Alpern, City Solicitor of Pittsburgh, and Chairman of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, told the Court its decision would affect hundreds of cities and many states where Government machinery and projects have been installed as part of the war effort.

Solicitor General Charles Fahy asserted the Government owned the property in the specific case in question. The machinery was placed in the Mesta Machine Company plant at Homestead, Pa., he said, was paid for by the Government, and is leased to Mesta at $1 a year while it is used in carrying out a War Department contract.

Alleghany County assessed the machinery at $618,000 and collected a real estate tax of $5,137 from Mesta. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the tax, finding it was not against the Government but an independent contractor.

Mr. Fahy, supporting appeals by Mesta and the Federal Government, informed the Supreme Court that the contract with Mesta requires reimbursement by the Federal Government of the $5,137, and contended the Federal Government is constitutionally immune from such taxation.

Miss Alpern insisted that under Pennsylvania law title to the machinery is in the Mesta Company. Under court decisions in that State, she said, any transfer of title to property which is not accompanied by actual change or possession or control is "wholly invalid" as to third persons—in this case, the taxing county.

Dispute May Close Niagara Bridges

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2 (AP)—Two bridges over which border-crossing automobiles and pedestrains detoured Feb. 27 when the Rainbow Bridge from Niagara Falls, N. Y., to Niagara Falls, Ont., was closed, may not be open for traffic March 5 in view of an opinion expressed Feb. 28 by United States Attorney George L. Grobe.

The $4,000,000 Rainbow Bridge closed for 24 hours rather than obey an ultimatum requiring posting of a bond guaranteeing payment of overtime wages to customs' inspectors on duty Sundays and holidays.

The two other spans, crossing the Niagara River, Whirlpool Bridge, three miles north of Rainbow Bridge, and Lewiston Bridge, nine miles north, remained open under injunctions obtained nearly 22 years ago restraining customs inspectors from interfering with their operations.

Mr. Grobe says he has sent a letter to Martin O. Bement, customs collector, informing him he believes the injunctions are inoperative in view of the Supreme Court ruling handed down Jan. 3 upholding the customs inspectors in their request for overtime pay.

German People Seen As for Peace Now

SCRANTON, Pa., March 2 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said last night he believes that "if it were possible at this moment to take a free vote of the German people, a great majority would declare for peace—peace at once and peace at almost any price."

"No such vote, of course, is possible," he added in an address prepared for delivery before the St. David's Society, composed of Americans of Welsh descent. "The German people can suffer and complain, but they had surrendered their bodies and souls even before the war began, and they are now powerless to control their destiny."

Temperance Group Flag Honors War Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 2—Honoring 903 members of the Youth's Temperance Council, including 25 girls, who are in the armed forces, a service flag has been unfurled here at the headquarters of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The flag has a gold star for the 10 members who have been killed in service.

The Y. T. C. is a branch of the W. C. T. U. composed of youths who, besides pleging total abstinence themselves, carry on a varied program of social and religious education in this field through hundreds of Councils located in every section of the country.

Official United States Coast Guard

Jeep Goes Ashore on South Pacific Isle

A jeep from a Coast Guard-manned LST (landing ship, tanks) is pushed ashore through the surf at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, by Coast Guardsmen and Marines. Coast Guard and Navy-manned LST's participated in the invasion. This Coast Guard combat photo was taken late in December.

Surprise Attack Climaxes Triple Squeeze on Japan

Censorship and communications have held up the eye-witness stories of the United States naval air attack upon the Japanese island base of Truk. The accompanying dispatch has just been released.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

ABOARD A U. S. BATTLESHIP OFF TRUK, Feb. 17. Delayed—The raid on Truk climaxed a brilliant surprise triple play which established beyond question United States superiority in the Pacific and accelerated Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's campaign against the Japanese.

The latest move began with the amphibious attack on Kwajalein, continued with the two-day carrier strikes at Truk, and will conclude when amphibious forces under Admiral Hill begin landing tomorrow morning at Eniwetok.

Damaging air and sea thrusts against Japan's "Pearl Harbor" resulted from combining all elements essential to such an enterprise — surprise, flexibility, superior force, variety of attack, and follow through.

The Truk raid has been the focal point of a series of operations all over the Pacific from Paramushiro to New Guinea and is related equally to the operations in China and Burma.

Disaster for Japan

Hitting Truk is a major disaster for Japan, both because of the results obtained and what the attack portends. Vice-Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's forces have temporarily put out of commission this major Japanese supply base and at the same time have struck Japan's prestige a stinging blow.

The mission of this task force was twofold—to support the Eniwetok landings and put Truk as much as possible out of commission. From one of the Navy's most famous battle wagons, I have watched several hundred fighters, dive bombers, and torpedo bombers take off yesterday and today on the job of emptying the 500-square-mile Truk lagoon of ships.

Well before dawn yesterday morning, the carriers began launching fighters. The shapes of the planes were barely distinguishable in the darkness, but their exhausts blinked starlike low on the horizon. As the planes began to form up, their red and green lights made patterns like Christmas trees in the sky.

Even before the first flight over the target, a second group had taken off. Several returning damaged planes crashed or belly landed on the water. With a single exception, all the men in these planes were able to get out and were picked up by destroyers. One fighter pilot was rescued by a battleship's spotting float planes.

Ahead of Schedule

The first day's strike was so successful that observers reported no more worth-while shipping targets early this afternoon. As a result the remainder of the strikes scheduled today were called off and we now are steaming away.

Information probably is not yet compiled of the total damage inflicted, but the estimate of reports coming in to our ship indicates that perhaps 80,000 tons of merchant shipping sunk or put out of commission, plus four destroyers and two cruisers.

[Latest official advices from Pearl Harbor placed Japan's losses at Truk at 23 ships definitely sunk, six probably sunk, 11 damaged and 201 planes destroyed.]

The battleships, cruisers, and destroyers of this task force closed in yesterday afternoon to finish off Japanese warships left crippled by the air attacks.

Every indication is that the Truk attack came as a complete surprise to the Japanese. Shortly after our departure for Truk, the fighter planes of this task force shot down two Japanese snooper planes which might have radioed word of our presence. Whatever screen the Japanese had out failed to interfere with our approach and apparently they were unaware of the presence of groups which spread out over several hundred square miles of ocean.

Planes Caught on Ground

Of nearly 200 planes, many were caught on the ground at the Truk airfield. Apparently Truk's air strength was so depleted that the enemy was unable to cause us more than minor annoyance with night bombers last night when we lay off waiting to return and continue the raid today.

The Japanese were similarly surprised at Wake on Oct. 5 and at Kwajalein Dec. 4. Catching them unawares at their major fortress testifies to the extent their forces have been whittled down—whether plane, submarine, or surface.

Whatever screening force remains in the vicinity of Truk is very likely to be drawn southward by Admiral William F. Halsay's Green Island attack and by the continued assaults on Rabaul. Although the Japanese have already declared Rabaul untenable, they are known to be still attempting to send convoys there. A convoy was reported within the last few days headed south from Truk.

The absence of big battleships and carriers supports the assumption that Japan's major fleet units already have been forced to withdraw to home ports and adjacent waters.

Truk: 'Equalization For Pearl Harbor'

By the Associated Press

Off Truk, Dec. 17. Delayed.

Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman's Quartermaster, on the bridge of the carrier flagship, watched the planes take off for the bombing of Truk.

"I've been waiting a long time for this moment," he said simply. "I was aboard the battleship Nevada at Pearl Harbor when the Japs blitzed us. This is the first equalization for that terrible day."

Admiral Sherman, congratulating one air group on its performance, said:

"The Augean stables have been cleaned out."

Reporter Flies in Navy Plane That Sank Enemy Ship at Truk

By Spencer Davis

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

ABOARD THE U. S. CARRIER FLAGSHIP, off Truk, Feb. 17. Delayed—One well-delivered aerial torpedo can overtake a Japanese warship making 27 knots and sink it in exactly 90 seconds.

As the only correspondent to fly over Truk during the raids of Feb. 16 and 17 I saw this accomplished inside Truk Lagoon from the cockpit of an Avenger torpedo plane. It was one of the most perfectly executed torpedo plane attacks on record.

One minute the ship—a large, two-stack destroyer—was a going concern capable of corkscrewing violently to evade attack. The next minute a 2,000-pound torpedo with a warhead slammed into the Japanese ship hard amidships.

The explosion that followed threw smoke, flame, and debris hundreds of feet and severed the bow from the ship. The after section of the destroyer sank immediately and within 30 seconds nothing but the tip of the bow remained above water.

The torpedo, launched from a plane piloted by Lieut. Delmer A. Shats of Browntown, Minn., made the hit which finished the enemy ship, but actually it was the coordinated attack of all five Avengers, led by Lieut. Grady Owens, 716 Boisevain Street, Norfoik, Va., which made escape impossible for the destroyer.

The sinking of the destroyer was but one incident in the great two-day strike of United States carrier planes on Truk's shipping and aircraft, but it was significant. It more than proved that a torpedo delivered at close range is still the most deadly means of eliminating enemy shipping.

A destroyer is considered the most difficult of all targets because of its speed and maneuverability, but the Torpedo Squadron had the answer.

Lieutenant Owens dove 300 miles an hour and pulled out at 300 feet. As we dropped our 2,000-pound fish, I felt the plane shudder momentarily as if we'd scraped bottom. Then we soared over the destroyer. There was no ack ack. Fighters had seen to that.

A torpedo wake was visible now. It was cutting a straight line for the point which would hit the destroyer nose if it maintained speed and course. Schatz dove second, then Robertson, Sullivan and Paland. There was no possible way for the destroyer to escape.

Nazi War Effort Bogged By Many Stickling Rules

Another article in his series on conditions inside German-occupied Europe is offered today by Mr. Dosch-Fleurot, who recently arrived in Lisbon, Portugal, after 13 months' internment in Baden-Baden, Germany.

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

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BADEN-BADEN, Germany, via Lisbon, Portugal, March 1. Delayed—The official American group held for 13 months in Germany awaiting repatriation had, even in departure, a demonstration in a small way of why German war efforts have failed to produce results commensurate with the energy expended.

Instead of making a rough estimate of the baggage-car space we needed the Germans busied themselves with careful measurements and a lot of unnecessary work involving reports and supervision. This characteristic over meticulousness in detail runs through the entire German economic system and has repeatedly delayed war production despite frantic efforts to speed it up.

Addressing all war industry, the Nazi party organ, Völkischer Beobachter, appealed to it to make a big spurt forward.

"In war what both sides produces decides the issue," it said. "It is clear that our present production is behind the enemy's. The entry of the United States gave the enemy a tremendous impulse. Soviet production also far surpassed our estimate. We cried out against the Soviets' ruthless labor methods but overlooked the results."

The newspaper admitted that Germany's production is unable to equal America's and must face Russia's, too. Streamlining of Germany's mass production system is only beginning to be effective, says Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

War production dictator Albert Speer who succeeded Dr. Fritz Todt, is still hampered by the "old Prussian curse" of bureaucracy. Herr Speer obtained outstanding results, getting 12 times the tanks, arms, and munitions in 1943 that were turned out in 1941. By rationalized methods, he obtained equal results with a quarter of the work hours, half the iron and steel, one twelfth the copper, and one sixth the aluminum.

Herr Speer's greatest handicap is limited resources. He can't develop new and colossal plants as long as the inevitable wastage prevails. The size of the military operations with which Germany is faced demands just that.

Besides plants transformed for war production only 30 per cent of new private capital was invested in 1943. In the past six months Germany was outweighed on the Eastern Front in tanks and artillery. As fast as the Germans threw in a fresh supply, the Russians appeared with new superiority in armament.

Labor Dictator Fritz Sauckel's statement to pep up the workers that "a 10 per cent greater production in the same work hours will win the war" is a mere catchphrase.

Although plane production was organized on a war basis long before the war, Herr Speer admits it won't produce rhythmically before this spring. It got into a prototypal jam last summer and still is working its way out. Only Herr Speer's personal energy in slashing bureaucratic methods got it producing fighter planes of the new types needed in large quantities against new bombing tactics and that only after half the cities of Germany had been laid waste.

Grigg Foresees An Armed Force Long After War

LONDON, March 2 (AP)—Sir James Grigg, British War Secretary, told Commons today that "the shape of things to come—particularly in the period between the defeat of Germany and the destruction of Japan," was not clear enough for demobilization plans to be disclosed.

"Perhaps the only certainty is that for many years we shall be forced in our own interests and in the interests of world peace to maintain a considerable armed force," he said.

Sir James disclosed that a special British mission has visited the United States, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, the Solomons and India and Burma, studying the requirements for carrying the war to Japan.

He said also that Britain's Army—fully equipped and revamped to its greatest possible striking power—is ready for the invasion of Europe.

He assured the House that everything possible has been done for the unification of command and said the finely-trained and tempered troops would be even better than the British Eighth Army, which fought through Africa, Sicily and into Italy.

Declaring that Germany was bound to crack, he disclosed that considerable work has been done already toward solving problems of administrating the conquered Reich.

Woodring Making Another Trip East

TOPEKA, Kan., March 2 (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, former Secretary of War in an earlier Roosevelt Cabinet, left yesterday on a second eastern trip in the interests of the anti-fourth-term American Democratic Party.

The former Kansas Governor said he would visit Chicago, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia on his current tour and make a West Coast trip later.

Mr. Woodring said the party was assured of adequate financial backing, and he hoped to complete setting up a national committee and state organizations before returning to Topeka.

Construction Under Way On Steel Mill in Chile

First shipments of machinery have arrived from U. S. —New plant expected to supply half of country's normal requirements and is part of a new national industrial program.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Construction has begun in the southern city of Concepción on a $20,000,000 steel mill, the first shipments of whose machinery arrived from the United States early in January.

This steel mill is expected to supply half of Chile's normal steel requirements. It was planned and designed in co-operation with North American engineers and half of the cost is being spent on North American machinery.

The construction represents one of the most important aspects of the national industrialization program and significance is attached by political economists to the fact that it is being achieved at a time when the United Nations have undertaken their greatest offensive operations.

Chileans are not oblivious to the fact that this means they are being accorded special favors by Washington, official approbation having been necessary for the fulfillment of the contracts. Because of North American co-operation, one of the biggest of Chile's industrial aspirations—one which had previously been included in postwar planning—is being satisfied right now.

Full Operation Next Year

The Corporación de Fomento, the semiofficial Development Corporation, which is undertaking the construction of the mill as also most other industrial expansion schemes, calculates that the Concepción stel works will be in full operation by the middle of next year. Concepción was chosen as the site of the mill because Chile's coal deposits are close at hand, while, less than 100 miles distant, there is in process of construction a large new electric station, one of a chain in the scheme for power development to advance national industrialization.

Of iron ore there is an abundance. It will be obtained from the American-owned mines of El Tofo, farther north, near Coquimbo. Here again there has been fresh evidence of United States co-operation.

The Concepción mill will have an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of finished steel of the light variety. There will be four 100-ton electric smelters using coke made from the near-by coal. About 1,500 workers will be given permanent employment.

United States to Benefit

Development Corporation officials point out that the United States will benefit directly by erection of the mill, apart from the supply contracts. In the past, they say, Chile's steel imports have been governed by the amount of available dollar exchange and not by the country's actual requirements. With steel manufactured at home, therefore, more dollars will be available for other manufacturers.

High praised is voiced in official and business circles here on the generous spirit of comprehension and co-operation shown by the United States as Chile reaches out for economic independence. Government spokesmen declared that both the Washington administration and American capitalists fully appreciated the spirit in which Chile had undertaken its long-range industrial program and were most willing to assist.

An example of this co-operation was seen, again, in the rapid consummation of the contract for the purchase from the American and Foreign Power Company of all the street car systems operated in Santiago, Valparaiso and central Chilean towns. The price, some $4,000,000 in all, represents an investment loss, but Americans, like Britons, have long since realized that public utility ownership in most foreign countries, and especially in the sensitive area of South America, is anachronistic and a political liability as well as a commercial liability. It is surprising how soon tariffs can be increased and utilities placed on a profitable basis once these have been nationalized.

U.S. Tanker Skipper Honored For Saving French Destroyer

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—High tribute has been paid the youthful master of the American tanker Cedar Mills, who battled desperate odds for nine days to save one of the world's fastest warships from disaster.

The tribute was from Admiral Sir James F. Somerville, British Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Fleet, to Capt. Morgan A. Waxey, of Rusk, Texas.

Le Triomphant, a destroyer reputed to be one of the fastest ships in the world, drew the assignment of escorting the Cedar Mills and a Dutch freighter from Australia to Karachi, India.

Midway in the voyage the destroyer's oil supply gave out, and the tanker attempted to refuel her. The oil hose snapped, and the Cedar Mills took the warship in tow.

The tow hawser broke in a heavy storm, and, powerless to make any headway, the destroyer began to settle and the French commander prepared to abandon ship.

Two of the tanker's motor lifeboats were manned with volunteers and dispatched to take off part of the destroyer's crew.

One of the lifeboats was lost, but the crews of the two craft joined in bringing 34 refugees safely aboard the Cedar Mills.

The commander of the destroyer then signaled he believed he could keep the crippled warship afloat until morning. At daybreak, 91 more seamen were taken off the warship.

The disabled destroyer again was taken in tow by the Cedar Mills, which made rendezvous with a British cruiser dispatched to the aid of the battered warship.

Captain Waxey was continuously on the bridge of the Cedar Mills during the nine days.

Alaskan Forces Hear Tales of Klondike On Soldier-Built Radio Station KSKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKAGWAY, Alaska, March 2—In this famous gateway to the gold rush of '98, where "Soapy" Smith and his gang preyed on miners going to and from the Klondike, soldiers of Uncle Sam's armed forces 46 years later sit in their barracks and listen to old-timers recall those golden days of yesterday—via radio station KSKA.

KSKA is soldier-built, soldier-operated—a good-will transmitter that accepts no donations, except phonograph records. But, like Martin Itjen and his famous one-man "Skagway streetcar" that for decades showed tourists the sights of the town—behind a model T engine, KSKA is built and operated to fit the needs of Skagway.

Located at the head of Lynn canal, Skagway, normal population about 500, lies between mineral-bearing mountains that blot out radio transmissions from the states. Even short-wave radiocasts, heard regularly in most other parts of Alaska, don't come through well here. And the mountains make Skagway a bad spot, too, for Alaska's few commercial stations.

Not being in the zone of action but important because it is the terminus of the inside passage and the White Pass & Yukon Railroad serving the Alaska highway, northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, Skagway was unable to obtain a special service radio transmitter such as went in at various Aleutian Islands posts. Even Sitka and Kodiak stations, built by amateurs and turned over to military posts to entertain their personnel and townspeople, eventually went under the army's control and now receive fresh news and entertainment via transcriptions.

Pfc. Gordon G. Bunnell of the Alaska Communications System (Army Signal Corps) conceived the plan of the station. Technician Darrell S. Harris provided a record-playing machine with an oscillator to which a microphone was attached for testing purposes.

Special service, of course, came to its rescue, once it was on the air. That branch was conducting basketball games, and since many soldiers couldn't be at the gym, lines were strung to it to report the contests.

Townspeople, including the Mayor and City Council, tuned in when KSKA (the last three letters are for Skagway) went on the air on a 6 p. m. to midnight schedule, which it still maintains. Soon they had arranged a modern, soundproof studio in the U. S. O. building.

"We've all got fancy titles, now," Bunnell, who is chief technician, boasts. Harris is business manager, Private Grant E. Yerden is program director, Private Glenn E. Churches, formerly of KXA, Seattle, is chief announcer, and Technician Fifth Class James G. McDaniel is announcer.

Tank Parts by Carloads

Nine hundred spare parts are needed to keep each General Sherman Army ordnance tank in operation for a year. These spare parts are calculated in sets, one set being the number of parts required to service 100 tanks in the field for a year. The shipment of a complete set of 90,000 spare parts required 16 fully loaded freight cars. Nearly 2,000 boxes and bundles are required to crate a single set and more than four miles of steel strapping are needed to bind them securely.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	632,590
1944 volume to date	35,544,756
1943 volume to date	44,467,116

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednes.	51.3	Prev. day	51.2
Month ago	50.7	Year ago	46.3
1944 high	51.5	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	4	54¾	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅜
Adams Exp 1½g	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Air Reduction 1a	4	41½	40⅞	41½	+ ⅝
Alb&Susq 3.80e	† 10	137	137	137	
Alaska Juneau	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Alleghany Corp	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Alleghany pf	39	25⅝	24⅞	25⅜	+ ½
Alleg pr pf	7	40¼	39¾	40	+ ¾
Allegh L Stl .35e	3	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	147	147	147	
Allied Mills 2g	5	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Allied Strs 1	25	16	15⅞	16	
Allied Strs pf 5	2	98	98	98	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼e	4	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅜
Alpha P Cem 1¼e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
Amerada Pet ¾e	3	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
AmAgChDel 1.20a	3	30½	30½	30½	
Am Airlines 1½g	3	65	65	65	+ ¼
Am Bk Note .40e	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
Am Bosch (¾e)	27	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	42	42	42	
Am Cable & Rad	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Am Can 3	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ¾
Am Can pf 7	†170	175	174	174	—1½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	6	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
Am C&F pf 14½g	4	73½	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Am Chicle 4a	† 80	112½	110¾	112½	+2½
Am Colortype ¾g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Am Crystal Sug 1	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
Am Crys S pf 6	† 10	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
Am Distill stpd	17	33¼	32½	33	+ ½
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am European ½g	3	10	10	10	
Am For Pow	8	5½	5¼	5½	
Am&FPS6pf 11½k	3	74½	73	74½	+2½
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	5	84½	82½	84½	+1¾
Am&FP 2pf	54	20½	20	20	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS ¾e	•1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Am Hide & Leath	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	40	40	40	— ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	66	65¾	65¾	
Am Ice	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 1½e	2	63	62	62	—2¼
Am Interna ½g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Am Locomotive¼e	27	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	7	87⅝	86⅞	87⅝	+1⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ¼e	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal (¼e)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	
AmNewsCo 1.80	†210	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P&L $5 pf.	2	41½	41¼	41½	+ ½
Am P&L $6 pf	5	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+ ½
Am Rad&StS .10e	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Am R Mill .20e	8	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
AmRolMpf 4½	†230	67¾	67¼	67¼	— ¼
Am Safety Raz 1g	3	14¾	14½	14¾	
Am Seating ½g	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	10	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	+ ⅝
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 70	152¼	152	152	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	5	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
Am Stores 1½e	1	15	15	15	
Am Stove .30e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	1	117	117	117	
Am Tel & Tel 9	28	158¾	158⅜	158¾	
Am Tobacco 3a	5	59½	59	59½	+ ½
Am Tob B 3a	7	60	60	60	
Am Tob pf 6	†110	144¾	144⅝	144¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½e	•8	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	3	43½	43¼	43¼	— ¼
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119	119	119	— ½
Am Wat Wks	39	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am W W 1 pf 6	2	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	+ ⅜
Am Woolen	6	7⅞	7½	7½	
Am Wool pf 2k	5	78⅞	78½	78⅞	+1⅜
Am Zinc L & S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	
Anaconda Cop ½e	44	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
Anacon W&C 1	† 1	26	25¾	26	+ ½
APW Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Armour & Co	4	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	3	81¼	81	81	— ¼
Armour & Co pf †	20	99	97	97	—4
Armstrong Crk ¼e	5	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds ¼e	12	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
Assd DGd 1pf 6	† 30	95½	95⅜	95½	— ¼
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 70	89	89	89	— ¼
Atch T&SF 1½e	3	63⅜	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	89⅜	89	89	
Atl Coast Line 3g	29	37	36½	36½	+ ½
Atl Refining (¼e)	47	30⅜	29⅜	29¾	+ ⅝
Atl Ref pf 4	† 10	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅞
Atlas Corp (¼e)	9	13⅛	13	13	
Atlas Powd ¾e	†380	57¾	57	57½	+ ½
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 10	115½	115½	115½	
Atlas Tack .40e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
Aust Nichols	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
Aust N prA12½k	†170	70¼	70¼	70¼	
Aviation Co .20g	108	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛

B

Bald Loco ct1½g	7	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Balt & Ohio pf	11	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Barber Asph	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Barc&A pf 3¾k	†180	65	65	65	+ ½
Barker Bros ¾g	5	12½	12½	12½	
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks 2e	8	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+1⅛
Beatrice Cream 1e	7	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
Beech Airc 1g	12	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ½
Belding-Hem .80	4	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Bell Airc 1a	8	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat ¾e	13	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Benef In Ln 1.35g	4	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1½e)	6	58⅝	58½	58½	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	2	38	38	38	+ ⅛
Blk & Decker 1.60	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .60g	19	6⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Bliss & L ¼e	1	17½	17½	17½	
Boeing Airplane2g	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅜
Bon Ami A 4	† 10	91½	91½	91½	
Bond Strs 2	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
Borden Co .40 e	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	36	36	36	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	43	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
Brewing Cp Am 2	2	50	49⅞	50	+2
Bridgeport Br 1	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Briggs Mfg 2	5	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	41	41	41	+ ¾
Bristol-Myers ½e	2	45	44½	44½	
Brlyn Un Gas ½g	42	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅜
Brocyrus-Erie .15e	6	9¼	9	9	
Brocy-Erie pf 7	† 10	117	117	117	— ¾
Bkl Mfg	12	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Bkl Mfg55pf5	†150	57¼	57	57¼	+ ½
Bkl Wheel ½g	21	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge 45e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Bullard Co ½e	3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ½
Bulova Watch 2	1	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅝
Burl Mills (.40e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	
Burr Add Ma .20e	14	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	7	5	4⅞	5	
Bush TBpf1½k	† 20	48	48	48	+ ½
Butler Bros (.15e)	7	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Butte C & Z ¼g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers A M Co	24	14½	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅜
Byers pf 7	† 40	78½	78	78½	+ ½
Byron Jack ¼e	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛

C

Calif Pack 1½	7	27	26¾	27	+ ½
Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Calumet&Hec .20e	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼e	14	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	— ¼
Can Sou Ry 3	† 50	38½	38½	38½	+ ¼
Canad Pacific ½e	5	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Capito Adm pf 3	† 30	46¼	46	46¼	+ ½
Caro C&O 5	† 20	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ¼
Carriers&Gen ¼g	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	16	37⅛	36	36⅞	+1⅛
Case (JI) pf 7	† 50	149	149	149	
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	48	47½	47½	— ½
Celanese Cp ½pf*	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
Celanese pr pf 7	† 30	123⅞	123¾	123⅞	+ ⅜
Celotex Corp ½	6	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	†490	17	17	17	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	41	3½	3	3	
Cent. Ill Ltpf4½	† 40	108½	108	108½	+ ¾
Cent R R N J	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
CentVioletaSug 1g	6	25¾	24¾	24¾	
Century Rib M	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
Cerro de Pas ¾e	3	33	33	33	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	4	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†170	63½	62½	63	
Champ P&Ppf 6	† 20	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¾
Checker Cab	21	32½	30½	32½	+2½
Ches & Ohio 3	12	47	46¾	46⅞	
Chi&E Ill ½g	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Chi Grt W pf 5⅛k	7	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
Chi No West wi	38	27	26⅜	26¾	— ⅜
Chi No West pf wi	30	55	54½	54½	— ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	10	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
Chi R I & P ½	† 70	49	49	49	
Chi Rock Isl	1	14	14	14	+ ½
Chi Stl Fdrs	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Chickasha Cot	22	81⅞	81¼	81¾	+ ⅜
Childs Co	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Clark Equip ¾e	5	38½	38	38½	+ ⅞
Clev Gr Br ½e	11	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
Clev G B pf 5	†•30	109	109	109	+2¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	15	35½	35	35	— ½
Cluett Peab ½e	1	36½	36½	36½	—
Coca-Cola A 3	† 10	64¼	64¼	64¼	
Colgate-P-P ½a	7	25½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼	† 50	104	103⅝	104	
Collins & Aik ¼e	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ½
Col & South 1pf	†120	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
Col & South 2pf	† 10	16	16	16	+ ¼
Colum B'castA.40e	2	27¾	27¾	27⅞	
Colum B'castB.40e	3	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10g	135	5	4⅞	5	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	4	79½	79¼	79¼	— ⅜
Col G&E 5pf 5	† 30	74⅞	74	74⅞	+ ⅞
Colum Pict ½g	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ½
Coml Credit 3	8	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
Com Inv Tr 1.35e	10	42½	41⅞	42¼	+ ⅜
Coml Solv .60g	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
Com'wlth&South	20	¾	⅝	⅝	
Com&So pf 1¼k	8	85½	85	85	
Com Ed 1.40	13	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
Congoleum-Nairn1	5	23	23	23	— ¼
Consol Cigar 2g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Cons Copper .20g	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	21	22	21⅞	22	
Cons Film Ind	12	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¼k	7	18¾	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
Cons Laundries .60	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Cons Nat Gas	19	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅜
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14	14	14	
Cons Vultee 1⅓e	15	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	3	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	3	17	16¾	16¾	
Container Co ¼e	3	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	730	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Cont Can ¼e	3	34⅝	34½	34½	
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	43¾	43½	43½	— ¾
Cont Motors .15e	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Curt Oil Del .30e	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Cooper Bess pf3	†100	39	39	39	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	2	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	† 70	47½	47½	47½	
Corn Prod 2.60	2	56½	56½	56½	
Cornell-D E .20e	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Coty Inc .30g	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Internat	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1g	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Crane Co pf 5	† 30	106½	106¼	106½	+1
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ¼e	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¾g	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller ½e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Crown Zel pf5	†100	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Crucible Steel 3g	3	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	77¾	77⅝	77¾	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	†110	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Curtis Publishing	14	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 30	114	114	114	
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	4	45½	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright¾g	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	•5	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ¼

D

Davega Strs ½g	2	7	7	7	
Davison Chem 1g	2	14½	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	10	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	3	32⅝	32½	33⅜	Mar 1
Deisel-W-G 1½	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
Del & Hudson	58	26¼	25¾	26	+ ⅜
Del Lack&West	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Detroit Ed .30e	7	19	18⅞	19	
Det Hills 4	20	55½	55½	55½	— ½
Devoe&Ray A 1	† 80	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Diam T Mot 1¾g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	7	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+1⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	98	98	98	
Dixie C A 2½g	† 30	44¾	44¾	44¾	
Doehler Die C ⅜e	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	3	23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	2	55	55	55	
Dow Chem 3	1	119	119	119	— ⅞
Dresser Mfg 2g	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
Dunhill Int	3	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
duPont de N 1¼e	5	140¾	140	140½	+ ½
duPont pf 4½	1	126	126	126	

E

Eagle Pi Ld .15e	2	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	1	38	38	38	— ¼
Eastern R M .10e	1	8	8	8	
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
El Auto-Lite ½e	4	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	4¼	4⅜	4¾	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	93	92	92⅝	+ ⅝
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	21	97½	96½	96⅝	+ ⅝
El Storage Bat 2	2	42½	42	42	
El Paso N G 2.40	12	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅝
Endic John pf 4	† 30	105	105	105	+ ⅝
Eng Pub Service	110	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	†140	97½	97½	97½	— ¼
EPS5½pf5½	†420	98¼	98	98¼	—3
Eng P S $6pf6	† 90	100½	100	100½	
Erie RR 1g	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	32	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	
Evans Products	37	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅞
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	26	26	26	

F

Fams Tel&Rad 1g	25	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
FedLt&Tract1½g	4	17	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Fed L&T pf 6	† 10	100¾	100¾	100¾	
Fed Mogul 1	•1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Fed MotTruck .40	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
FedDStrspf4¼	†190	95	94	95	+2
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	4	46½	45⅞	46½	+ ½
Firestone T&R ⅜e	4	40	39⅞	39⅞	
Firest T&R pf4½	2	106½	106⅜	106½	
Flintkote .90g	4	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅝
Florence Stove 2	4	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
FollansbeeStlpf	† 50	55	54½	54½	—1
Food Fair Strs 1	8	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Foster Wheeler	68	19⅞	18¾	19½	+1
Francisco Sugar	5	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Freeport Sulph 2	5	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra .40e	6	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ½

G

Gair Robert .30g	35	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Gair Robt pf1.20	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind .40	10	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	5	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾	† 40	54	53½	53½	+1⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	29	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans ⅝e	•1	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .15e	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Baking pf8	† 10	146	146	146	
Gen Bronze .60g	25	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
Gen Cable	26	5⅜	5	5¼	+ ¼
Gen Cable A	31	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+ ⅞
Gen Cab pf13¼k	†150	98	91	93½	+3
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 30	144½	144½	144½	+1
Gen Elec 1.40	28	35¼	35	35¼	+ ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ½
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 20	115	115	115	
Gen G & El A	14	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 4	2	106½	106¼	106½	+ ¼
Gen Motors ¾e	54	55¾	55⅛	55¾	+ ⅜
Gen Motors pf 5	3	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ¾
Gen Out Advert	74	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅝
Gen Out Ad A 3g	7	45⅛	43¾	45⅛	+1⅞
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Refract 1.20	1	21	21	21	— ½
Gen Shoe ¾e	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Gen S C pf 11½k	† 20	83	82½	83	+ ½
Gen Tel 1.60	2	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst ¾g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
Gen T&R 1g	7	21	20½	21	+ ½
GilletteSafR .70g	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .15e	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	3	19⅜	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	48	48	48	+ ¾
Gobel Adolf	6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Goebel Brew .20	15	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 60	100	100	100	
Goodrich B F 2g	14	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R ½e	12	40	39⅞	39⅞	
GoodyearT&R pf 5	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	
Gcth Hosiery 1g	5	11¾	11⅜	11¼	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby ConM .45g	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Grand Union ½g	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
GraniteCS .52½g	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	•1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ¼
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	18	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	7	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 50	150¼	150¼	150¼	+1¼
GrumAircEn 1½g	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	5	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
Greyhound pf .55	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	10	43¾	43	43	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	21	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ⅜

H

Hack WorA13¼	† 20	37	37	37	
Hamil Watch .10e	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6	† 10	107½	107½	107½	+1½
Harb-Walker 1	4	16⅛	16	16	
Hat Corp Am 1½g	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Hayes Mfg	3	27⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	† 2	101⅞	101	101	— ⅞
Hercules Motor 1	6	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
Hershey Choc 3	1	65	65	65	+1½
Hollander&Son½e	•2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Homestake Min	9	43	42¼	42¼	— ½
Houd-Hers B ¼e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Houston Oil	151	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ¼
Howe Sound 3	1	32	32	32	
Hudson & Man pf	1	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	5	23⅜	23	23	— ¼
Hudson Mot

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	28⅞	30⅞
American Manufacturing	38¼	41¼
American Manufac 5 pf	88¾	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
†Amoskeag Company	35¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	75¾	..
Appleton Company	3	36
Applied Arts Cor	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¼	47½
Atlas Ulywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅜	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅞	20½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅜	6⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinning	16¼	17⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	72½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18⅝	20½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	33½	36
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¾	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅜	16
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	32⅞	35⅛
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	69	72
Dwight Mahufacturing Co	16	17½
Eastern Corporation	7¾	9⅛
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅞	20¾
Exolon Co	7⅞	9⅝
Family Finance Inc	10⅝	12
Family Finance pf A	23½	25⅞
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	34¾	37
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	17¼
General Machinery	22	24¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7⅞	8¾
Goodall Worsted Company	39	42
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	10⅛
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¼	93¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¼	32¼
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	57¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅞	10¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	28⅛	29⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16⅞	18½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	32	34
International Machine Tool	9⅞	10¾
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8⅜	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅛	21⅛
Landers Frary & Clark	35	37
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7⅝
*Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Manathon Paper Mills	47¾	50¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	39¾	43
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	43¼	46½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	64½	69
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19⅞	22⅜
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	7⅞	8½
Nashawena Mills	15½	17⅛
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	66¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31⅜	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73	77
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅞	31⅝
National Chimacol & Mfg	47⅜	57⅜
National Shirt Shops	12⅞	14⅜
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57¾	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	45⅜	49
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	35
Ohio Finance	9⅛	10½
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86	..
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	37¾	40¾
Parker Appliance	12⅞	14⅜
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¼	30½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	..
Sanford Mills	39	42
Submarine Signal Co	25¾	28¼
Tampax Inc	5¾	6½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3
United Elastic Corp	16	17½
U S Envelope Company	60¾	65¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	113½	118½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	73	77
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26¼
*Warner & Swasey Co	9⅛	10½
Warren Bros Class B	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros Class C	9⅛	10⅝
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅞	12⅛

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	35	..
Brockton Gas Light	7¼	8⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15¼	16⅞
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106½	..
Conn Light & Power	40½	43
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅜	2⅛
Fall River Gas Work	23	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¼	41
Green Mountain Power pf	75¼	79¼
Hartford Electric Light	48½	51½
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	15⅜	16
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	18⅜
Lawrence Gas & Electric	29	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	81	85
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅜	18¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	34	36½
Narragansett Elec pf	55¾	59¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	25¾	27½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	59½	61½
*N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	103¼	107¼
*N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	95¾	98¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	36⅜	39¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	35⅞	38⅛
Newport Electric	21½	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8⅝
Puo Serv of N H $6 pf	109½	114½
R I Puo Serv pf	32¼	34¾
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	20⅝	21⅞
Western Mass Companies	23⅝	25⅜

*Ex-dividend.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52¼	54¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36	37⅝
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	21½	23½
American Casualty Company	11⅝	13¼
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅛
American Insurance Nwrk (½a)	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	52	55
American reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	57¾	59¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	82½	87½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	21⅝	23⅛
City of New York (1½e)	17⅜	19⅜
Connecticut General Life (1a)	45	47
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¼	39¾
Federal (1.40)	45	48½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82½	86½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¼	14⅜
Franklin Fire (1a)	23⅛	27⅛
General Reinsurance (2)	46¾	49¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17¾	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅞	10
Great American Insurance (1.20)	26⅞	28⅝
Hanover (1.20)	25¼	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	98	103½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	45¼	48¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27⅜	29⅝
Homestead (¾e)	13¾	15¼
Insurance Co of N A (2½a)	80	85½
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	39	42
Knickerbocker (½)	7½	8⅝
Maryland Casualty	8	8¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	65½	69
Mer & Mfrs of NY (.40)	6⅞	7
Mercantile Fire Asso (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	56½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅞	7¼
National Union (3a)	178	138
New Ams Casualty (⅓e)	25⅝	27⅞
New Brunswick (1.2a)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
N Y Fire (.80)	10⅜	10⅞
North River (1)	21¼	23
Northeast Insurance	5	5¾
Northern (3a)	91	95½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	50¾
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81½	85½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15	16⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅝
Reinsurance Cor New York (½E)	4½	6¾
Repub Insur Co Tex (1.20)	26⅞	28⅞
Revenue (F) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	281	291
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	48¾
Security (1.40)	34⅝	36⅝
Springfield (4½a)	121	126½
Standard Accident	63	67
Travelers (16)	484	499
U S Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37⅜	39⅝
U S Fire (2)	45¼	48
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	70½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅝	33⅛

a-Also extra or extras. g-Paid last year. e-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.35	3.67
Amerex Holding	24.375	26.25
American Business Shares	3.39	3.72
Axe Houghton Fund	13.40	14.50
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.67	104.66
Boston Fund	16.65	17.90
Broad Street Investing	26.90	29.08
Bullock Fund	14.61	16.01
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.48	29.54
Chemical Fund	9.37	10.14
Christiana Securities Co	2280.00	2405.00
Commodity Corp	9.28	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.75	40.75
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.86	22.41
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.51	13.43
Equitable Invest Corp	29.05	31.24
Equity Corp $3 pf	32.50	35.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.34	19.75
Fund Investors Inc	21.65	23.73
General Capital	32.08	34.49
General Investors Trust	5.28	5.69
Group Securities Inc:		
Fully Admin Shares	6.91	7.60
Railroad Shares	3.62	3.99
Steel Shares	4.15	4.57
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.72	22.28
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	.....	29.02	S-1	.....	25.60
B-2	.....	30.88	S-2	.....	13.73
B-3	.....	21.23	S-3	.....	10.65
B-4	.....	10.76	S-4	.....	4.66
K-1	.....	17.89	K-2	.....	20.35

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	21.30	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	18.70	..
Maryland Fund	4.35	4.95
Mass Invest Tr	20.73	22.29
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.03	10.78
Mutual Invest	10.57	11.55
Nation Wide Voting	1.23	1.36
New England Fund	12.10	13.04
Old Colony Assoc	19.50	21.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.50	14.52
Quarterly Income Shares	6.30	6.80
Railway & Light Sec	14.625	16.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.26	3.58
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.86	91.68
Spencer Trask Fund	13.79	14.63
State Street Invest	80.46	86.46
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81
Wellington Fund	16.16	17.76

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.61	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.58	..
Diversified Tr C	3.55	..
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.55	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.58	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.02	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.65	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.21	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.00	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.875	3.25
First Boston Corp	27.50	29.50

* Ex-dividend. † Sales prices as of 1 p. m.
‡ Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Boston Stocks

March 2

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	112½	112¼	112¼	113⅜
2.00	Bos Edison	33	32⅜	32⅞	32⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	74	74	74	73
.40a	Bos Her-Trav	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅜
..	Bos & Me pr pf	39	37⅞	38½	38⅛
..	Bos & Me A pf	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
..	Bos & Me D pf	7	7	7	7¼
..	B & M st A pf	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8
..	B & M st B pf	8½	8½	8	8
..	B & M st C pf	8½	8½	8½	8⅜
..	B & M st D pf	9	9	9	9¼
..	Bos & Prov	38	38	38	38
.75a	East G & F pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	36¾
..	East M St Ry	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
..	E M SR pf B	77	77	77	76
..	East Mass A	21¼	21	21¼	21
	Eastern SS	10	10	10	9⅜
20d	Lamson	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
3.00	Lamson pf	27½	27½	27½	26⅜
..	Maine Cent	5½	5½	5½	5¼
..	Maine Cent pf	35	34½	35	33½
1.50a	N E Tel & Tel	105¼	105¼	105½	105¼
	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	40c
.05d	Reece Fold M	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
.60	Shawmut Asso	13	13	13	13
.40a	Torrington	33½	33½	33½	33⅜
2.50	Unit Shoe M	73½	73	73	72¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation

To Holders of 3¼ Percent Bonds of 1944-64 and 3 Percent Bonds of 1944-49 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and Others Concerned:

Public notice is hereby given that the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation has called for redemption on March 15, 1944, all its outstanding 3¼ percent Bonds of 1944-64. They will cease to bear interest on that date. Unless previously surrendered these bonds will be payable at par upon presentation at any Federal reserve bank or branch, or at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., on and after March 15, 1944.

Public notice is also hereby given that the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation has called for redemption on May 15, 1944, all its outstanding 3 percent bonds of 1944-49. They will cease to bear interest on that date. Unless previously surrendered these bonds will be payable at par upon presentation at any Federal reserve bank or branch, or at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., on and after May 15, 1944.

The presentation and surrender of bonds of these two issues will be governed by the provisions of Treasury Department Circular. No. 666, dated July 21, 1941.

An offering of interest bearing obligations of the United States will be made available to holders of bonds of these two issues, concerning which public announcement will be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

March 2, 1944.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION
By HARRIS E. WILLINGHAM
Executive Vice President

ATTEST:
GEORGE H. THOMAS
Secretary

Approved:
H. MORGENTHAU, JR.
Secretary of the Treasury

NEW ENGLAND BRANCHES
Back Bay
Lowell
New Bedford
Newport
Providence
Springfield

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Founded in 1865

INVESTMENTS

BOSTON NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

Honored

Arthur M. Kehoe

Vice-president of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, awarded the 1943 Lamme Medal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers for "pioneer work in the development of alternating current networks and associated apparatus for power distribution." The award is expected to be presented at the summer technical meeting of the institute in St. Louis, June 26-30.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 43
Losses of Farmers

Losses incurred in the operation of farms as business enterprises are deductible from gross income. If farm products are held for favorable markets, no deduction on account of shrinkage in weight or physical value, or by reason of deterioration in storage, is allowed, except as such shrinkage may be reflected in an inventory if used in determining profits.

The destruction by frost, storm, flood, or fire of a prospective crop is not a deductible loss in computing income since it represents the loss of anticipated profits which have never been reported as income. Likewise, a farmer engaged in raising and selling livestock, such as cattle, sheep, and hogs, is not entitled to claim as a loss the value of animals that perish from among those animals that were raised on the farm, except as such loss is reflected in an inventory, if used. If livestock has been purchased for any purpose, and afterward dies from disease, exposure, or injury, or is killed by order of the authorities of a State or the United States, the actual purchase price of such livestock, less any depreciation allowable as a deduction in respect of such perished livestock, may be deducted as a loss if the loss is not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. The actual cost of property (with proper adjustments for depreciation) which is destroyed by order of State or Federal authorities may likewise be claimed as a loss.

If reimbursement is made by a State or the United States in whole or in part on account of stock killed or other property destroyed for which a loss was claimed in a prior year, the amount received is required to be reported as income for the year in which reimbursement is made. The cost of any feed, pasture, or care which has been deducted as an expense of operation must not be included as part of the cost of the stock for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of a deductible loss.

If gross income is ascertained by the use of inventories, no deduction can be taken separately for livestock or products lost during the year, whether purchased for resale or produced on the farm, as such losses will be reflected in the inventory by reducing the amount of livestock or products on hand at the close of the year, which has the effect of reducing gross income from business by the amount of the loss.

If an individual owns and operates a farm in addition to being engaged in another trade or business or calling, and sustains a loss from the farming operations, such loss may be deducted from gross income received from all sources in determining the taxpayer's net income, provided such farm is not operated for recreation or pleasure.

If a farm is operated for recreation or pleasure and not on a commercial basis, and if the expenses incurred in connection therewith are in excess of the receipts therefrom, the entire receipts from the sale of products may be ignored in rendering a return of income, and the expenses incurred, being regarded as personal expenses, will not constitute allowable deductions from other income for Federal income tax purposes.

Non-Farm Foreclosures In '43 at Record Low

WASHINGTON (AP)—Non-farm foreclosures totaled 22,699 in 1943, the lowest on record, the Federal Home Loan Bank administration reported.

The figure compares 42,331 in 1942 and 252,400 during the depression year of 1933. By districts, the decline from 1942 to 1943 ranged from 31 per cent in the New York bank region, which includes New York State and New Jersey, to 58 per cent in the Indianapolis area, which embraces Indiana and Michigan.

Ickes Defends Arabian Oil Pipeline Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 2 — In reply to the petroleum industry's condemnation of the Government's proposed Arabian oil pipeline project as a "possible breeder of future war," Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes declared today, "we have to take a chance."

Mr. Ickes said the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, of which he is president, will go ahead with the $135,000,000 pipeline project "until I'm stopped."

Aroused by the petroleum industry, which is generally opposed to the Government entering the Middle East oil field, the Senate is about to undertake an investigation of the project in an effort to formulate a future oil policy for the United States.

Asks PRC Dissolution

The Petroleum Industry War Council, meeting here yesterday, reiterated its demand that the Petroleum Reserves Corporation be dissolved, "thus restoring American foreign oil development to private enterprise, bulwarked by State Department diplomatic support.

"Direct participation by the Government of the United States in a pipeline system traversing the territory of three foreign nations can easily lead to international misunderstanding and pave the way to a future war through the involvement of our national honor," the oil spokesman warned. "Certainly," they said, "such a project with all of its implications should be submitted for the approval of Congress with ample time for thoughtful consideration."

Though the negotiations for the pipeline were carried on largely behind closed doors, Mr. Ickes was questioned at length today at a press conference on the diplomatic and military factors involved.

He said it would be impossible to say that the pipeline will be a "war breeder" as the oil men charge, "until we know what the line-up in the next war will be.

"This," he added, "is a chance we have got to take."

Describes Project

He described the project as both a war and a postwar measure, explaining that the war in the Far East may still be drinking up oil when the pipeline is completed about two years hence.

The oil industry as a whole, he said, is against the project, but added, "I don't agree with them."

Mr. Ickes admitted that he did not know how the competition of Mid-East oil would affect the American oil industry, but expressed confidence that the industry will be able to work out its own postwar problems. The Mid-East fields, he argued, would be developed anyway, whether by public or private enterprise.

He disowned any intention on his own part or on the part of any government official, "so far as I know," to put the Government in the oil business.

Comparing the pipeline in importance to the Panama Canal, Mr. Ickes commented, "the canal didn't put the Government into the transportation business."

Denounces Moffett

Mr. Ickes was vehement in his denunciation of James A. Moffett, former Federal Housing Administrator, who yesterday suggested that Mr. Ickes be removed and possibly impeached, because of the Arabian oil deal. Mr. Moffett resigned last October as chairman of the California Texas Oil Co., and the Bahrein Petroleum Co., two jointly owned subsidiaries of the Texas Co. and Standard Oil Co. of California, operating in the Middle East.

Mr. Moffett was pictured by Mr. Ickes as a "play-boy whom it is difficult to take seriously." He reviewed his past turbulent relations with Mr. Moffett, declaring he has "no respect" for the latter's "business judgment or ability."

Referring to his own good judgment in deciding to build the two great cross country pipelines in this country as war projects, Mr. Ickes said his theory about such developments has been "to press forward with the utmost speed in all directions."

WFA Study of Grain Import Need Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—A proposal that the War Food Administration study the possibility of importing needed grain from Latin America has been made by agricultural experts of 10 eastern states.

The suggestion was contained in a resolution adopted by the Northeastern Governors Feed Committee which stated that although animal feed shortages have been temporarily eased in the area, "the overall feed outlook is getting progressively worse."

States represented on the committee include the six New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Bank Clearings Increase

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended March 1 surpassed volume in the previous holiday week and remained ahead of the same week of last year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. reported. Transactions for 23 leading cities amounted to $9,177,554,000, up 8 per cent from $8,500,764,000 last year, and $1,101,951,000 higher than last week's turnover.

Baruch-Hancock Report Held Acceptable but Poses Problems

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite first criticism in Congress of the 30,000-word Baruch-Hancock report on war and postwar adjustment policies, the tenor and reception of the report seem to show that somehow the President and/or Congress has hit on something in the United States akin to the work of investigating royal commissions in Great Britain which makes nonpartisan and respected reports on controversial subjects. This is the third important Baruch report, following those on rubber and on the West Coast labor situation.

Preliminary criticisms to the effect that the report gives too much power to the executive arm seem likely to fade, while other controversial points will develop. The report calls for administrative without legislative action only in the case of surplus disposal, which is getting to be a rush job, and even here it advises that the Surplus Administrator report to Congress and look to Congress for direction.

The "kit of tools" proposed for the prompt settlement of terminated war contracts seems unlikely to stir up much controversy. There are bills in Congress on the subject which differ in details, but the differences are not important. The report apparently meets the criticisms from industry which met the first Baruch-Hancock proposal on a uniform termination clause.

General Agreement Noted

Criticisms were that (a) no legislation was called for; (b) no provision was made for company settlements, and (c) subcontract problems were slurred. All these points are met. Prompt lawmaking is urged to grease the ways for the program. Vigorous tries at company settlement are spoken for. And subcontractor problems are extensively explored.

Nor will the immediate steps for surplus disposal meet much talk. The report makes the very pertinent point that this job is rush. Large amounts of material are even now becoming "surplus" in the hands of the government as a result of current terminations and cut-backs, and now, with the war in full tilt, is an ideal time to push the stuff out where it may be badly needed; later on it may not sell so easily. (The Baruch report will probably raise again the question of what became of that three-city experiment for turning surplus materials over to small business to chew up in making civilian goods.)

Nor, in the section on surplus disposal, is the report's parceling out of authority likely to get much back-talk. Consumer goods go to Treasury Procurement, which has been trying hard and learning fast; capital and producer goods go to Jesse Jones, who has plenty of friends in Congress; ships to the Maritime, which is an obvious choice, as this department is already knee-deep in surveys and guesses on what to do after the war with the nation's Liberties and Victories; and food goes quite naturally to the War Food Administration. No mention seems to be made of airplanes, which are by no means yet surplus anyway. Real estate also is not covered. But Will Clayton will have some powers, it is recommended, in moot cases, of who shall sell what.

And in the matter of surplus government property, as in other matters, the report follows the sound principle, borrowed perhaps from corporate experience and used in such things as city manager charters, of having a one-man responsible authority working under a board, which in the case of surplus disposal will carry members of all interested agencies, including the Attorney General (to watch for anti-trust matters), the State Department, and the FEA.

Admirable Points Stressed

Nor is there likely to be any controversy over the safeguards recommended against sales to speculators; nor against the most rapid selling possible which does not crumble values; nor against the caution that sales be made "as in a gold-fish bowl," i. e., with full publicity; nor against the recommendation that no monopolies be encouraged and that equal access to surpluses be made available for all business.

Nor is there likely to be controversy on the many protective arrangements proposed on behalf of small business.

But from this point on, the report boldly raises as many questions as it settles.

It raises the question, in connection with surplus government property disposal, of how large a standby war plant should be maintained, of how large should be the stockpiles maintained by the government of import goods, and of whether the country should have universal military service after the war, which would affect the amount of government property to be sold. These questions are for Congress, and no doubt someone will find a class angle for them before they are settled.

Even more obviously controversial will be the proposals about what should be done with DPC industrial plants in steel, aluminum, magnesium, synthetic rubber, steel, and so on. The report is for an "atmosphere in which private initiative and resourcefulness—the traditional American spirit—can again take hold." It is for "no government operation of surplus war plants in competition with private industry." This runs head on into ideas in high administrative quarters for "production for use."

Controversies Likely

And less theoretical but more practical political controversies will be stirred up—the report anticipates them—in the recommendation "no subsidizing of one part of the country against another." A terrific tussle is due over the disposal of such properties as the $190,000,000 steel plant in Utah and the new aluminum plants in the Pacific northwest, and there will be local pressure to subsidize directly or indirectly, perhaps by low-cost sale to local enterprise, the industrialization of certain parts of the country.

Further controversies are likely on the matter of industry advisory committees, persistently advised in the report in a consulting capacity, particularly in the disposal of surplus government property. Despite the recommended presence of the Attorney General on the Surplus Disposal Board, this is likely to result in the locking of horns between "business-baiters" and "Roosevelt-haters," over the emotion-charged issue of anti-trust enforcement.

Lastly the recommendation that Congress lay out a spot of economic planning of its own by preparing an X-Day tax program in which corporate taxes are lowered to give incentive to job-making risk-taking is likely to rouse the wrath of persons who in the last ten years have made a monopoly of the idea of economic planning in favor of themselves on behalf of the executive arm of the government, to the exclusion of either Congress or private business. This idea that jobs be encouraged by encouraging business is diametrically opposed to the pump-priming theories of the 'thirties as they were worked out in practice, and sooner or later the issue will be publicly joined.

The Baruch - Hancock report thus deserves credit not only for the questions it answers but also for the questions it raises.

Service Man's Income Tax Credit Up to $150 Proposed by Lieutenant

NEW YORK (AP)—A young army lieutenant, in civilian life a tax expert, is advocating a service man's income tax credit plan that he reported had found strong support in veteran organizations and among his comrades.

Lieut. John Mannion, formerly of the U. S. Internal Revenue Service and now with the Chemical Warfare Service, proposes that veterans be allowed a percentage credit that would slice up to $150 a year from an ex-soldier's income tax bill.

"It doesn't seem fair that men should fight and also finance the war," Lieutenant Mannion said.

Asked if his plan would take the place of any bonus that might later be proposed, he said his intention was to complement rather than substitute for a bonus, that he sought to "offer opportunity and encourage incentive."

Specifically, the 34-year-old lieutenant suggests that on tax bills of up to $500, a flat 30 per cent credit for service be allowed. On tax bills totaling up to $1,500, a credit of up to 10 per cent would be allowed. Up to $2,500, the credit would be 6 per cent, and so on. In no case would more than $150 of taxes be "forgiven" under the plan.

Lieutenant Mannion, son-in-law of New York Supreme Court Judge Timothy A. Leary, pointed out that the recent Baruch recommendations considered advisable special treatment for ex-service men, and feels his idea would fit into that pattern.

Employers Mut. Liab. Has Biggest Volume on Record

WAUSAU, Wis. (AP)—With premium income of $29,015,081 in 1943, an increase of 7.8 per cent over 1942, the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance Company reported the largest volume of business in its history. Assets for 1943 totaled $42,217,700, and dividends to policyholders declared during the year totaled $5,284,006.

Officers and directors of the Liability and the Employers Mutual fire insurance companies were re-elected at the annual meeting. They include: M. P. McCullough, Chicago, chairman of the board; H. J. Hagge, Wausau, president and general manager; Ben Alexander, Chicago, director.

The Liability Insurance Company, with home offices here, has 72 offices throughout the United States.

Heads N. Y. Bank

Conway

James A. Jackson

Named president of the Continental Bank & Trust Co. of New York, succeeding the late F. H. Hornby. Mr. Jackson returns to the commercial banking field after eight years as partner of the investment banking firm of Lazard Freres & Co. He was formerly a vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. Frederick E. Hasler, who had assumed the additional duties of president, will now be free to devote himself exclusively to the duties of chairman.

Treasury Offers $4,730,000,000 In Refunding Issues

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau has announced details of a $4,730,000,000 refunding operation involving seven issues of federal securities, to be offered today.

Holders, other than commercial banks, will be given the option to exchange them for any of three new types: 2½ per cent bonds of 1965-70, 2¼ per cent bonds of 1956-59 and 1½ per cent notes of series A-1948. Exchanges by commercial banks will be limited to the note issue.

The securities to be refunded, maturity or call dates and the amounts outstanding are:

One per cent Treasury notes of series B-1944, March 15, $515,000,000.

Three and one-quarter per cent Treasury bonds of 1944-46, April 15, $1,519,000,000.

Three-quarter per cent Treasury notes of series A-1944, June 15, $416,000,000.

Three and one-quarter per cent Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1944-64, March 15, $95,000,000.

Three per cent Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1944-49, May 15, $835,000,000.

One per cent Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes of series W, April 15, $571,000,000.

Three per cent Home Owners Loan Corporation bonds of series A, 1944-52, May 1, $779,000,000.

A. & P. Charged With Anti-Trust Violation

DANVILLE, Ill. (AP)—Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley has directed the New York

Buccs Sell Huck Geary To Phillies

PITTSBURGH, March 2 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates announced yesterday the sale of Eugene (Huck) Geary, their nomad shortstop, to the Philadelphia Nationals for an undisclosed sum.

Geary was suspended from organized baseball last year when something caused him to desert the Buccaneers in mid-season and return to his home at Buffalo, N. Y. He complained that Pittsburgh fans had given him a "personal" razzberry through no fault of his own.

The shortstop sought reinstatement and was granted it last month by baseball czar Kenesaw M. Landis, making him eligible to resume play this year.

On his original hitch with the team, club officials stated, Huck showed up, nine days late in July, 1942, and three days afterward said he went home. On Aug. 9 he reported to the Pirates again, staying twice as long this time, and returned home Aug. 15. His second departure without permission earned him suspension for the rest of the season.

Last spring he arrived late for spring training at Muncie, Ind. He played in 46 games, hitting .151 and fielding .968. He played with the Buccs July 16 and next day it was discovered he had shuffled back to Buffalo.

Pirate President William Benswanger said no other players were involved in the deal.

Rumor Dodgers Again Close To Selling Stage

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Another "they're buying the Brooklyn Dodgers" report popped up today, but the principals who would be on the selling end of such a deal said the reported negotiations were just a myth.

Reports had it that Ted McElroy, Boston manufacturer, headed a group, including some Chicagoans, interested in buying the baseball club. Louis Shappe, New York advertising man representing McElroy, said the report was "premature," but that his client's group definitely was interested.

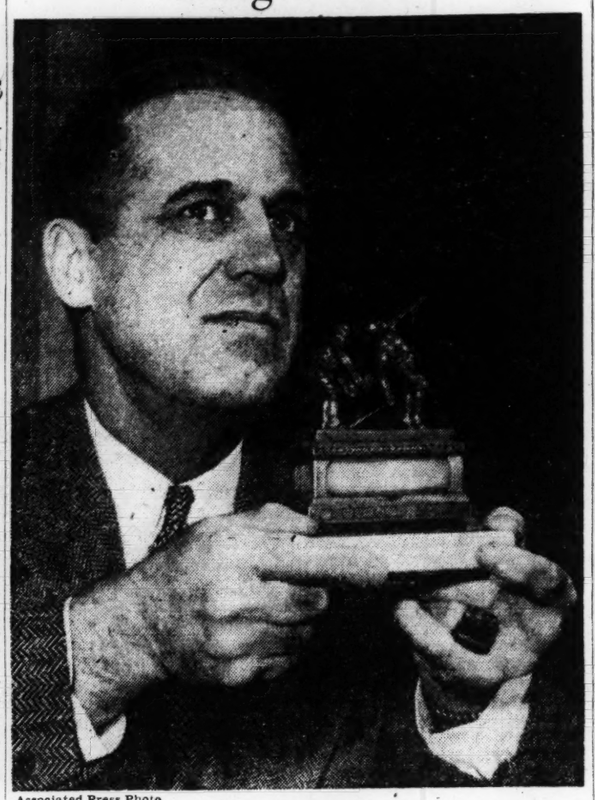
However, officers of the Brooklyn Trust Co., one of three executors of the Ebbets Estate, which holds 50 per cent of the Dodgers stock, said they had heard nothing of the proposed transaction.

And Robert Friedman, attorney for the Ebbets Estate, declared:

"No offer for the Dodgers has been made, no deal is on in any stage, and no discussion of a deal has been held. It looks to me as if someone is trying to get some publicity."

The White Sox offered the parents of Bob Danielson, 17-year-old Minneapolis pitcher, $2,500 for their signatures. Last year Bob was the star of an American Legion team.

Dodger Scout



Associated Press Photo

George Sisler

This former big league star, now commissioner of the National Semipro Baseball Congress and a scout for the Brooklyn Dodgers, is one who believes that the majors will survive in the hands of the youngsters of today. Sisler is shown holding a bronze statuette of Ray Schalk catching and himself batting.

Taylor Sees Youngsters Developing in Baseball

WINTER PARK, Fla., March 2 (AP)—James Wren (Zack) Taylor, coach and assistant manager of the St. Louis Browns, predicts the baseball manpower shortage will result in the development of an outstanding crop of young players.

Ttylor, one-time ace catcher who is beginning his 30th year of professional baseball though only 45 years old, explained today that many youngsters who in normal times wouldn't reach the majors for several more years now are being brought in, and receive the benefit of better instructions and training care than if they remained in the smaller circuits.

"Of course, there's another school of thought on that," continued the tall diamond veteran as he examined his fishing tackle for a bit of angling on a lake near his home here. "Some think it's a mistake to bring them into the big time too soon, that if a youngster gets with a major league club and fails to stick, it breaks his spirit and he may never realize his possibilities.

"However, I don't think that factor counts too much in most cases. I failed to stick when I first came up with Brooklyn and was able to come back and stay in the majors a long time.

"As it is, they're going to have to give a lot of young fellows a chance who wouldn't fet it in ordinary times. A lot of them will make good and some of them will be awfully young compared with what we are used to for major league players."

Taylor, a native Floridian, has lived here since he was a child except during baseball seasons and invested his diamond earnings here. His holdings include a modern apartment-business building where he and his wife make their home each winter.

After six seasons with Brooklyn, he played for the Boston Braves, New York Giants and Chicago Cubs before going back to the minors for a managerial career that brought him to the majors again.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results March 1

Indianapolis 7, Providence 2.
Cleveland 3, Hershey 3.

Around The Town In Sports

Gerry Bauer Back

When Gerry Bauer—younger brother of the Bruins' Bobby of the Kraut Line—plays with the Boston Olympics this week end, it will be a sort of hail and farewell appearance, for within two weeks he must report to the Canadian Army for induction.

Gerry, who went home for Christmas and then could not get a border crossing permit until this week, had been attending Lowell Textile Institute to prepare himself for handling the textile end in his father's woolen mill in Waterloo, Ont. Because of his imminent induction, however, he will not get his degree, although he had only two months more to go.

Olympics face New York Rovers Friday night and Philadelphia Falcons Sunday afternoon, both games at the Garden. In between they hop to Phillie for a Saturday night setto in the City of Brotherly Love.

* * *

Tonight the Bruins play Black Hawks in Chicago, where they could strike a good blow for the play-off chances by winning. Guy Labrie did not make the trip, so Busher Jackson drops back to defense with Pat Egan and Dit Clapper. Russ Kopak is ready for action again and he will see service between Clarence Schmidt and Tommy Brennan. Bruins are home Saturday at the Garden for a game with New York Rangers. Sunday these two teams play in New York. In one other National Hockey League game tonight, Rangers are at Detroit.

* * *

The Red Sox and Braves' rosters continue to grow. Latest players to sign are Bobby Doerr and Whitey Wietlemann. Doerr's signed contract rounds out the Sox infield of Tony Lupien, Jim Tabor, and Skipper Joe Cronin—if Cronin plans to play himself. Wietlemann is the sixth Braves player in line so far, the others being Nate Andrews, Al Javery, Clyde Kluttz, Tommy Holmes, and Steve Shemo.

* * *

Lexington, Newburyport, Belmont, Framingham, Braintree, Provincetown, Methuen, and Story High of Manchester, Mass., complete the entry list for the Class B interscholastic basketball tourney to be held at the Garden, March 8, 9, and 11. According to Henry McCarthy of M. I. T., director of the tourney, Provincetown, Methuen, and Story are undefeated.

* * *

Trainer Hammie Moore of the Olympics is becoming a much-traveled young gentleman. Pressed into service by the Bruins on their trip to Chicago this week, Hammie must get back in time to go with the 'Pics to Philadelphia Saturday. If the train from Chicago is late, he plans to get off at Springfield and catch the Philadelphia train there.

* * *

Briefs: According to reports from Providence, Yank Boyd, the Bruins' former skittery right winger, is being considered as coach of the Reds next season. Johnny Mitchell is said to be due to move upstairs . . . The ice comes out of the Boston Arena next Monday, following Sunday's speed skating championships under the auspices of the Massachusetts Skating Club . . . Howie McHugh, manager and publicist for the Olympics and former Dartmouth goalie, goes for his Army examination in Melrose next Tuesday . . . Buddy O'Connor of Montreal Canadiens has been named coach of a girls' softball team for this summer. He'll probably find the job more strenuous than hockey . . . Spanish may be the predominating language on the Washington Senators this season. In their roster list which just arrived in this office, 14 names have that Old Madrid flavor . . . Ice Follies open tonight in Cleveland, following which they go to Minneapolis for their last show on the present tour. After Minneapolis the cast gets a month's vacation and will reassemble in San Francisco. G. C.

Clift to Stay Home

YAKIMA, Wash., March 2 (AP)—Harlond Clift, third baseman of the Washington Senators, said last night he would not report to the Washington baseball club this spring.

"Draft officials told me that I probably would be called within two months after the season started and I believe it is better to remain on my cattle ranch in the Yakima Valley for the present," Clift said.

Coast Guard Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Captains and managers of the two U. S. Coast Guard Academy winter sports teams for the 1945 season have been elected. James Einar Anderson, of Los Angeles, Calif., will lead the basketball five with Julian P. Mendelsohn of Boston as manager. The swimming team elected Donald J. McCann, of Elmhurst, L. I., as its next captain and chose Oliver Willard Harrison, of Bucksport, Maine, as manager.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Army 85, Maryland 22.
New York U. 53, Oklahoma 47.
Long Island U. 48, Cornell 47.
Penn State 76, Carnegie Tech 33.
Queens 53, Hofstra 44.
Lafayette 57, Haverford 51.
St. Joseph's C. 57, Philadelphia Naval Hospital 30.

Midwest

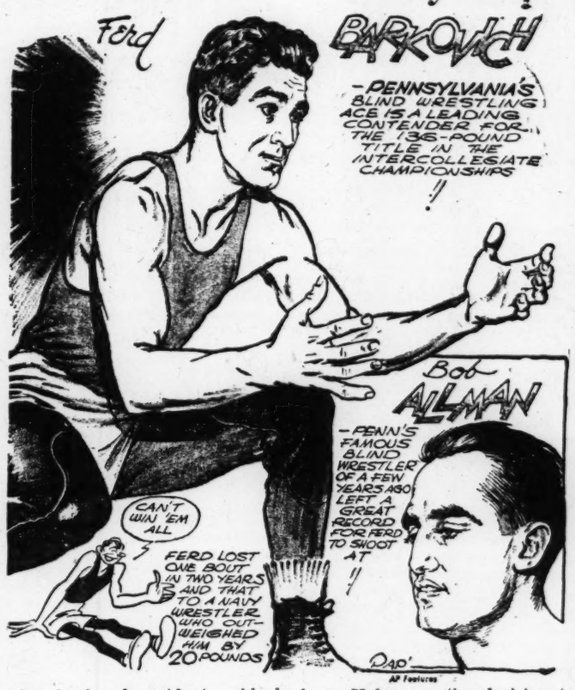
Wentworth Military Academy 51, St. Paul's (Concordia, Mo.) 21.

West

Washington 71, Washington State 50.

Warren Giles, general manager of the Reds, has had similar positions with various clubs for 24 years and in that time his clubs have won a total of seven pennants.

Mat Marvel —By Pap'


Ford
BARKOVICH
-PENNSYLVANIA'S BLIND WRESTLING ACE IS A LEADING CONTENDER FOR THE 136-POUND TITLE IN THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS
Bob ALLMAN
-PENN'S FAMOUS BLIND WRESTLER OF A FEW YEARS AGO LEFT A GREAT RECORD FOR FERD TO SHOOT AT
CAN'T WIN 'EM ALL
FERD LOST ONE BOUT IN TWO YEARS AND THAT TO A NAVY WRESTLER WHO OUTWEIGHED HIM BY 20 POUNDS
Pap'
AP Features

A schoolyard accident robbed Ferd Barkovich of his sight so he could no longer continue his studies in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He enrolled in the Overbrook School for the Blind, and like most of his classmates, he went out for the wrestling team. Barkovich won almost 70 bouts before he entered the University of Pennsylvania.

Last year Barkovich won all eight of his dual meet matches. This season he might still be undefeated were it not for the fact that he sacrificed himself for the good of his team by competing against John Hale, of Navy, in the 155-pound class, almost 20 pounds over his normal weight class. Hale won the decision to spoil Barkovich's record.

In his matches with Lehigh, Barkovich went over his weight class again, but this time he won from his opponent in the 145-pound class. In his other matches at his normal weight, 136 pounds, Barkovich threw all three of his opponents from Columbia, Princeton and Cornell. Barkovich is emulating the successful career of Bob Allman, another blind wrestler at Penn., several years ago. Allman was runner-up in the Intercollegiate championships for three years, but could not capture a title. Barkovich hopes to succeed where his predecessor failed.

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

Hap Day and the All-Stars

Happy Day was reluctant to talk about an all-star team. The coach of the Toronto Maple Leafs much prefers to wait until the National Hockey League season is over before making his picks.

"Just for discussion," we asked, "how about Doug Bentley of Chicago at left wing, Bill Cowley of the Bruins at center, Bill Mosienko of Chicago at right wing, Babe Pratt of Toronto and Earl Seibert of Chicago at defense, and Bill Durnan of Canadiens in goal?"

"That's a good team," Hap answered tactfully.

"But you don't agree," we kept on.

Carr Over Mosienko

"No, I don't. Not in all positions. For instance, I think Lorne Carr of the Leafs has played better hockey than Mosienko. Consider that Lornie is working with a rookie center in Gus Bodnar and a new left wing in Bob Davidson, yet he is second in the scoring race. Mosienko played all last winter with Doug Bentley, and Snuffy Smith is a pretty good center to drop into that line. Besides I think Lornie is a better two-way player."

"Well, how about Bentley and Cowley?"

"You can't leave Cowley out, that's sure," Hap went on." "But why pick Bentley over Herb Cain of the Bruins? Cain is leading the league, isn't he?"

"Yes, but up until the time Cowley, his center, was hurt, Herb had 26 goals in 26 games. In the 16 games that Cowley has been absent from his line, Herb has gotten only five goals. Bentley, despite the fact that he is missing his brother, Maxie, at center—and the two had played together for years—is still just five points off Cain's pace with a game in hand. But what do you think of the defense?"

Pratt's New Record

"You've got to put Pratt on the team," Hap answered honestly, "and that's not just because he plays for Toronto, either. After all, he has set a new record for defensemen by scoring 50 points, five more than Flash Hollett got here in Boston last winter. And more than that, Hollett's record was synthetic, for he played some of the time as a forward. Babe has put in all his time at defense."

"And Seibert?"

"He's a good man," said Hap noncommittally. "But there are others. What about Heller, Bouchard, Crawford, and Hollett?"

"They are all right, to be sure, but we just happen to like Seibert, that's all."

The goalie position, which almost is assured to Durnan because he has only been scored on 88 times for far and away the best record of the winter, surprisingly enough caused Hap to let out a bit.

Not Sure About Goal

"I'm not so sure Durnan is the best goalie in the league," he declared. "I think Paul Bibeault of the Leafs can top him, despite their claim in Montreal that Paul cost Canadiens the Stanley Cup last spring. I think that's an unfair charge, and we were mighty lucky to get him. We're not definitely in the play-offs yet, but I'll say this—if we hadn't come up with Bibeault, we would never have made it."

Despite his opinions of the players, Hap still refused to name an all-star array. "I like to wait until the season is over and all the returns are in," he explained.

Day caused a mild sensation in Montreal recently when he said that if Toronto and Canadiens met in the play-offs, the Leafs would win four straight games. Maybe he was more serious about that eventuality than most persons thought. If that happened he could name his whole team to the all-stars and no one would mind. And, incidentally, Hap himself could be the all-star coach.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	—Goals— For	Agst
Montreal	31	4	7	69	189	88
Detroit	20	15	6	46	170	141
Toronto	20	20	4	44	185	155
Chicago	19	18	4	42	149	156
Boston	16	22	4	36	180	214
New York	6	33	3	15	137	256

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Don't hold your breath waiting for this latest Dodger "deal" to go through . . . The word is that the prospective purchasers won't make up their minds whether they're interested or not until they see all the figures—and it was those telephone numbers with a dollar sign in front that scared Max Meyer out . . . Ted McElroy, the only one whose name has been mentioned so far, is the same radio-telegraph speed champ who recently was awarded the Marconi Memorial Medal. So you might not go far wrong in guessing that one of his associates is William J. Halligan, who is in the same business and received the same award . . . Do you suppose the reason you hear so much about buying ball clubs these days is that there's more chance of getting a club than of the clubs buying a good player?

* * *

Ank Scanlan and Lud Wray, who split up the grid coaching duties at Holy Cross last fall, now have split up, period . . . In 15-year-old Joe Nuxhall, who won't report until high school lets out, the Reds believe they have the youngest player ever to sign a major-league baseball contract. Mel Ott and Waite Hoyt started at 16 . . . In 1933, the Reds had the oldest, Jack Quinn, then 47.

Ed Staples, Branch Rickey's handy man, was lunching in a Brooklyn restaurant the other day and discoursing at considerable length on the Cardinals . . . As he rose to leave, the waiter asked: "Excuse me, suh, do you come from St. Louis?" . . . Staples admitted the charge . . . The waiter grinned: "Is your name by any chance Dean—Dizzy Dean?"

* * *

Awards to the Keesler Field, Miss., football squad were the usual gold footballs and billfolds—showing the difference between Army football and the college kind, where the boys get something to fill their billfolds . . . Emmitt Hughes, who played fullback for Great Lakes in 1927, apparently has taken on weight just the way ex-fullbacks often do . . . When the Japs first struck in the Pacific, Hughes was with a squadron which had just received a couple of giant PBY-5 flying boats originally intended for the Dutch . . . The place was pretty well shot up and when orders came to fly every airworthy plane to a safer place, a big hole was discovered in the hull of one PBY-5 . . . Said Hughes: "That hole's going to be plugged up if I have to sit on it." . . . And that's just what he did while the plane took off.

Few Want Foreman's Job; Diplomatic Skill Helps Out

War workers and employers who have produced unprecedented amounts of fighting materials are vitally interested in sustained employment in peacetime. Following is one in a series of articles showing what workers and employers think can be done for more efficient production not only for peace but for the final stages of the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE U. S.—"I get on their good side."

That was the way a plant supervisor explained his success in getting along with people.

Foremen today are making a sincere effort to include this simple formula in their equipment, but foremanship offers a challenge not easy to meet.

According to Albert T. Walton, author of "New Techniques for Supervisors and Foremen," successful supervisors number only 3 per cent of all supervisors.

"Most men don't like to handle men, assume responsibility or make decisions," Mr. Walton writes. "They want to leave their work in the plant when they go home at night."

In the current sudden attempts to raise personnel standards, the process of "reconditioning" foremen may seem more revolutionary than evolutionary.

An ordinary man's faults are excused on the grounds that he is "only human," but it appears that a good foreman must approach the superhuman.

Being the first-line contact between worker and management, a large part of the responsibility of promoting an enthusiastic, harmonious working spirit rests on him.

Must Control Situation

No matter how pressing the production schedule, how tough the men, how unreasonable the demand, a foreman is expected to control the situation, plan his work, keep production rolling, and win co-operation and respect.

A foreman's thoughtless "Hey, get going," is enough to send some workmen scurrying to the shop steward with "I've been insulted."

A good credit rating is today an important foreman qualification. A foreman borrowing money from one of his employees lends himself to embarrassing obligations. This temptation is increased when frequently men working under a foreman earn more than he does.

"A foreman doesn't have much money incentive for advancing," one executive said. "On a Sunday he may have to work overtime at straight pay of, say, $12, when organized workers under him will be earning $30 at double time. One of my foremen averages $100 a month less than most of his men."

A personnel director, on the other hand, said she was "afraid foremen's visions have been distorted by high wages. When an order comes through for overtime, the basis on which they approach the employee is something like this:

"How about giving us a hand. Double time. More money."

This speaker felt that lasting, healthy progress in industry demands the higher motive of service and was frank in admitting that management is not living fully up to this demand.

Employers Too Remote

Employers are still too remote from the rank and file. No amount of salesmanship on a foreman's part will put over policies that are unfair nor can co-operation be obtained where mangement is reluctant in giving it.

A well-known public relations counselor for various industries said executives are too much given to delegate authority to subordinates, both in shaping and stating company policies. He said:

"One of our biggest problems is to get statements from the top office because too many in top management don't have any clear-cut idea about what their policy is."

This coincides with a statement made last December by Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, formerly President of the General Electric Company, before the 48th annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers:

"We . . . have a substantial influence on the morale of America, as well as its material strength. That spiritual or psychological responsibility is easy to evade—for who is there to check up on us? For that very reason, because we answer to no one but ourselves, our responsibility is the greater."

"In a progressive firm only four foremen out of 31 considered themselves part of management," is cited as a fact by Carl Heyel, former executive of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation.

'Barking' Not Liked

It is noticeable that where no discrimination is made in the selecting of supervisors, the working force eventually enforces such discipline. In describing the derelictions of certain foremen, personnel managers unconsciously inserted this statement:

"By the way, he's no longer with us."

The women in one department were quitting at an alarming rate, giving various domestic reasons. Almost simultaneously, the union was demanding the discharge of the department's foreman. The newly-organized personnel department, upon investigating, learned that the real reason for the women's dissatisfaction was the foreman's manners.

Among the comments were: "He doesn't treat you like a human being. He barks at you. He acts like a bully."

The personnel manager said, "We were grateful to the union for bringing this to our attention."

A recent move on foremen's part to organize is intensifying the spread of foremanship training courses, one function of which is to teach foremen that they are a part of management.

Loyal to Both Sides

Some foremen, suddenly informed on this point, become very zealous about showing their loyalty by turning hostile toward the employees, which makes the last state worse than the first.

I overheard a woman stoutly resisting the blandishments of a girl from another department who was trying to talk her into "taking a day off," with:

"No, I won't spoil our production record. My boss has been nice to me. I'm going to show him I appreciate it."

St. Louis Placement Unit Bars the Word 'Handicapped'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Missouri

None of the more than 700 discharged servicemen who pass weekly through the new St. Louis laboratory for veterans' employment will feel "handicapped" if W. F. Lubbock, supervisor of the new veterans' placement unit, can help it.

Mr. Lubbock has a way of making the job, not the man, seem handicapped, and he strives to remove the handicap. Long before a special national procedure was set up, a group of nine men and women, each intimately acquainted with problems of the physically and mentally disabled, was making a study of careful and individual placement. Not satisfied with removing the limitations of the man, by every means of vocational training open to him, these people remove the limitations of the job!

For some time, the largest St. Louis companies—among them McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company, United States Cartridge Company, Mines Equipment Company, Busch-Selzer Brothers Diesel Engine Company—have been employing increasing numbers of the occupationally handicapped. The United States Employment Office reports these men as well adjusted, and making a real contribution to morale in refusing to accept their limitations.

This situation has not been brought about by simply canvassing the field for jobs. Mr. Lubbock has not hesitated to go into a plant and actually show an employer how to break down a process into simpler procedures, or add some simple safety device, so that the blind or deaf or crippled individual may contribute his special skills.

Types of Work Studied

Long study has lead to an exact knowledge of the type of work suitable for those with specific disabilities. The deaf are superior workmen in certain exceptionally noisy machine operations. The amazing range developed for the blind goes from auto mechanic, tool and die maker, to typist clerk, and statistician.

One category of the handicapped which is assuming increasing importance is the mentally disabled. In work with this group, the veterans' placement unit works in close co-operation with psychiatrists, and provides especially careful follow-up to find suitable placement.

Every veteran in the St. Louis area is interviewed immediately after discharge, to acquaint him with his re-employment rights under the Selective Service Act, his preferential rating under civil service in Federal employment, his opportunities for rehabilitation and vocational training.

If the dischargee is a resident of St. Louis, or interested in employment here, he is placed here. If not, a complete history and employment application are taken and sent to the man's home community.

To provide such service for St. Louis' share of the 75,000 men now being discharged monthly from the armed services, might seem a somewhat different problem from that which faced Mr. Lubbock in 1937, when, as part of the former Missouri State Employment Service, he became a one-man unit for placement of Spanish-American and World War veterans.

Even in comparison with the past year, during which 4,673 veterans were placed in 10 months, in a labor-hungry market—the present situation offers challenging problems. The layoff of 12,500 St. Louis Ordnance Plant employees within the coming five weeks will climax a heavy curtailment in war industry, which may or may not be balanced by new contracts as St. Louis shifts to a Group IV area, with substantial labor reserves.

Under the McNutt plan, which Mr. Lubbock helped to formulate at the Washington conference, the entire staff of the United States Employment Office has been mobilized and trained to handle veterans' placement, so that the original unit may be left free to care for special problems.

Lanier Signs

ST. LOUIS, March 2 (AP)—Max Lanier, St. Louis Cardinal left-handed pitcher who won 15 and lost seven for the National League champions last season, signed up for 1944 after a short conference with President Sam Breadon.

No details were available except that the contract was for one year.

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San Francisco Mothers Seek Stricter Control of Saloons

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

A group of San Francisco mothers of school children, considering the acute problem of juvenile delinquency, insist that the saloon come out from behind the false front that has been built for it, that it cease to masquerade as a "tavern" for the serving of food, and that the presence of minors be forbidden in any establishment dealing in alcoholic drinks.

Members of the Commodore Sloat School Mothers' Club, conducting independent investigations and taking action in accord with their findings, tie their recommendations at several points to abuses that have grown up around the so-called taverns and cocktail bars, unworthy successors to the saloon which was "never to be allowed to come back."

"It is the opinion of this committee that the present serious child delinquency problem in San Francisco will continue into the postwar period unless preventive and reconstructive programs are put into effect immediately," warns the special group of investigating members in reporting to the Mothers' Club. "It has also been made evident that only by all the people working toward this end can any improvement be made."

Control of Saloons

In addition to making the State's thousands of "taverns" accept the truer designation of "saloon" and drop the pretense of food-serving, with its concomitants of the perpetual sandwich and the indestructible ripe olive, it is recommended that all "juke boxes" be put under police control, and that effective steps be taken to compel the saloons to light up their interiors.

Severe punishment is recommended for all persons serving liquor to minors or in any way contributing to their delinquency.

"Taverns" and "cocktail bars" all over the State have become notorious for the dim gloom of their interiors, for obscured windows and closed doors which prevent inspection from the sidewalk, for the moaning "music" that seeps from their juke boxes, and for the fact that every aspect of the typical bar is of concealment and either evasion or violation of law.

The Mothers' Club of Commodore Sloat School have struck a strong blow for a return at least to honesty with their recommendation for legislation that will stop the faked food for sale—which lets minors enter—and for revival of the word "saloon"—which in its connotations in earlier decades was enough to discourage the patronage of women.

The Sloat School Club's recommendations go far beyond the liquor question, and look toward placing more and more responsibility on parents for their children, giving more and more emphasis to publicly-operated centers which will appeal to children and youth in their leisure hours.

The Club is recommending to the San Francisco Board of Education that schools be made community centers and be open all the year around. It would provide supervising personnel for the following three activities:

1. Child-care centers extended with an improved plan to enlist parents' co-operation in taking advantage of facilities and care offered.

2. Youth leisure time activities under trained leadership (manual training rooms, sewing rooms, printing and craft rooms open to children and to children accompanied by parents).

3. Youth recreation (a planned six-day week program to include dances, soft-drink canteens, and all the active indoor and outdoor sports).

Classes in parent education are recommended for all districts throughout the city. Child guidance, behavior problems, and various other intimate phases of education are suggested. The Commodore Sloat Club is starting a parent education class in February, and already has a large enrollment, it reports.

Mrs. George Ososke is chairman of the Sloat School committee. Members are Mrs. E. W. Paddack, Mrs. Tevis Jacobs, Mrs. I. C. Irelan, Mrs. A. C. Crow, and Mrs. J. I. Carr.

Smith Seals G. O. P. Unity At N. J. Harmony Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 1—New Jersey Republican leaders at a harmony meeting here last night unanimously approved Alexander Smith, of Princeton, as the party candidate for United States Senator and immediately Mr. Smith made formal announcement of his candidacy. The leaders were the guests of Gov. Walter E. Edge and those in attendance included United States Senator Albert W. Hawkes, who joined in endorsing Mr. Smith.

Lloyd B. Marsh, Republican State Chairman, said following the three-hour session that Guy George Gabrielson, of Bernardsville, had withdrawn as a candidate for the nomination in the May primary "in the interest of unity and harmony in the Party," and that every one of the states' 21 counties was represented in accord. The Senate election will be for the unexpired term of the late Senator W. Warren Barbour, Republican. On an interim appointment, Senator Arthur Walsh, Democrat, is serving.

Mr. Marsh said Mr. Smith is retiring as Republican National Committeeman from New Jersey and also as a member of the Republican State Committee from Mercer County.

As evidence of cementing party harmony, Mr. Marsh said the conferees indorsed Mr. Gabrielson as successor to Mr. Smith on the National Committee and Gill Robb Wilson, of Trenton, State Aviation Commissioner, as Mr. Smith's successor on the State Committee. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Gabrielson had entertained Senate ambitions.

Antigambling Bills Filed in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's campaign to rout New York City's gambling fraternity took legislative form here today as a quintuplet of antigambling bills was added to the 1944 grist by Senator Frederic J. Coudert, Jr., and Assemblyman John R. Brook, both Republicans of Manhattan.

Indorsed by the New York Police Department, the City-sponsored program would close loopholes that presently enabled "tinhorns" to evade penalties even when under arrest.

Thus, the first of the gambling group series enables recovery by court action of loss at games of chance regardless of amount involved and makes such action possible by either spouse or child or loser, or by a supporting private or public welfare group, the latter for four times the amount lost, should the dependents not sue within three months. The minimum recovery amount now is $25 and recoverable only by the loser.

An identically provisioned second bill covers money lost in wagering in horse races or like contingent events, and the remaining three proposals would clarify and stiffen laws and penalties on bookmaking and bookmakers. The latter would establish possession of the written record of two or more wagers as prima facie offender evidence.

Recruiting Official For Racial Equality

WASHINGTON, March 2 (AP)—Craig S. Vincent, Atlantic Regional Representative of the War Shipping Administration's Recruitment and Manning Organization, told a House Investigating Committee that he believes in social equality between races.

Mr. Vincent was called before the Committee for questioning about complaints of the International Seamen's Union that in some instances Negroes are sent to ships when white seamen are asked for, and vice versa.

Union officials said they believed this was the Recruitment Division's construction of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices order. They said the union's own policy calls for segregation of whites and Negroes in eating and sleeping quarters and that it appeared the Government organization was attempting to destroy the Union Hall hiring system.

nquiries Started On Negro Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1 — hree inquiries into charges by nny Jones, a Negro who was rmerly porter at the Capitol, that had been kicked, beaten, and spended head downward from e 29th floor of the State Office ilding during questioning by ate Police in connection with e extraordinary Grand Jury's vestigation of alleged crime in lbany County under way here day.

One inquiry is by George P. onaghan, special prosecutor, who aracterized the Jones charges as lse; another by Assemblymen aniel L. Burrows (American bor Party) and Hulan E. Jack Democrat), Negro members of e Legislature from New York ty, and the third by Mayor astus Corning, 2d.

An affidavit made by Mr. Jones arged that he was summoned to e State Office Building on Jan. and asked if he had received 0 from an Albany Democratic rker; that when he denied hav- received the money, he was aten about the head and body, cked, choked, suspended head wn from the window for 15 nutes, and threatened with be killed.

ebraska Primary Gets Willkie Name

LINCOLN, Neb., March 1 (AP)—titions placing Wendell L. Willie's name in the Nebraska Presiential preferential primary elecn April 11 were filed with the cretary of State today.

The 1940 Republican Party ndard bearer will be opposed by rold Stassen, former Minnesota vernor now a lieutenant comander in the Navy.

Petitions entering President osevelt's name will be filed toy or tomorrow, State Democratic airman William Schall said. The te Central Committee at a re- t meeting indorsed a fourth m for Mr. Roosevelt and di- ted circulation of the petitions. Delegates to party conventions not bound by the outcome of preferential voting, under Neaska statute.

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A special meeting of the shareholders of the Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston is called for March 8, 1944, at 3:30 P. M. in the office of the Association, 50 Franklin Street, for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Board of Directors to amend Section 14 of the Charter covering the loan plan.

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REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
159 BANK STREET

Buy Our "SUTTON" Blankets
They're so warm and comfortable. 25% wool—25% cotton—50% rayon.
Size 6 ft. x 7 ft.
$5.50 each
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

Satisfactory Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 0138

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • SAratoga 7070
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPRING FLOWERS
for Birthdays
and Anniversaries
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses
Western Avenue

SPRING CREATIONS IN CHOICE SPORTSWEAR
Honigsbaum's
Maiden Lane at James

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

HOAG & TAYLOR
Men's Wear
54 STATE STREET
The New Spring Schoble Hats Are Now Ready

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
170 Washington Avenue Dial 5-5515

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"
A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient *easy-to-use* CHARGA-PLATE
Whitney's
Albany's Largest Store

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENU
Auburn's Finest Dairy Produc
PHONE 2969

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Customed Slip-Covers
Mrs. Mary Niel, Binghamton's most noted designer and maker of furniture slip-covers, now works for McLean's exclusively. Stop in today, select fabrics for your spring decorating, and leave orders now to have your slip-covers made by her.
McLEAN'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

Buy from a Registered Jeweler—American Gem Society

VAN COTT Jeweler
60 Court St.
Divided Payments Available

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N.Y.
PHONE 72349

Home Furnishings
For more than 3 generations women have been saying: "You owe it to yourself to shop
THE FAIR STORE
MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MAREAN LAUDER CO.
171-173 WASHINGTON STREET

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0360—2-3623

BR. 2-6050
Chez Marie
HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road
Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

The NOSEGAY Inc. Flowers
65 Pondfield Road BR 2-3833-0310
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

William Hair Stylist
51 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 2-6260

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermique" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Sales Circle Apts., 1306 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 5988
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CUSTOM TAILORED
SUITS and TOPCOATS
for Men
SAMUEL BLOOM, Inc.
120 Delaware Ave. Opp. Hotel Statler

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in
FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA 3545 WA 4600

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H. & K." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.

PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
57 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

CORTLAND

A FRIENDLY STORE
Stressing Quality Merchandise for Everyday People
DRY GOODS
READY-TO-WEAR
CHINA and GLASSWARE
G. H. WILTSIE

Hotel Cortland Coffee Shop
"For the Best in Food"

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 9-5694. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN — HEALTH SPOT, ETONIC
WOMEN — ENNA JETTICK, HEALTH SPOT, TREADEASY
CHILDREN — KALI-STEN-IKS, BOY SCOUTS, SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all make radios
Written guarantee one year
Anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call nearest branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-5500 FLUSHING 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

INSURANCE
An Important Investment to Protect Assets
EDWARD F. WOOD
Flushing, N. Y.
146-43 Beech Avenue FL. 3-1055

Whitman's Auction Rooms
157-02 Northern Blvd.
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAJESTIC • ORION
Cleaner Dyer Tailor
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
No pick-up or deliveries for "duration"
FOREST HILLS 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
REGO PARK 95-34 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-2350

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER — Est. 1922
JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE — ENGRAVING
71-13 Austin Street Bo. 8-1288

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
BO. 8-6662
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN STREET

LADIES' FINE HOSIERY
Huge selection of quality and size
MENDING SERVICE ALSO
At Raymond Hosiery Shop
72-25 Austin St., Forest Hills, N. Y.

LESLIE'S
A beautiful selection of New, Spring, High-Type Dresses you will enjoy wearing now and later.
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
OPEN EVENINGS

Boulevard 8-1116 Est. 1926
FRED'S RADIO CO.
Repairs — Service
107-22 Continental Avenue

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
All Leading Brands of Cosmetics
SODA CANDY
Austin St. at Ascan Boulevard 8-3661-2

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
Stationery for Men in Our Armed Services
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADETTA STREET

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
Vegetable and Flower Seeds
Scott's Lawn Seeds
Fertilizers
Seed Flats for indoor planting
Garden Tools
PHONE 2228 13 N. MAIN STREET
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

L'Aiglon
dresses
ARGERSINGER'S
FASHION FLOOR

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

HENKE'S CAKE SHOP
The House of Fine Pastries
41½ Middle Neck Road Telephone
Great Neck, New York G. N. 2044

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS
Phonographs • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429
Phone Great Neck 1125

Plymouth Market
Prime Meats, Poultry and Provisions
623 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck, L. I.

Everything for the Kiddies
New Spring Merchandise Arriving Daily
W. T. GRANT CO.
50 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone HEmpstead 3846
DOT-MARJ
BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
Let's All Back the Attack
New Remote Control Permanent Wave
260 FULTON AVENUE

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory
Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
BACK THE ATTACK

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND
featuring
Hickey-Freeman
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

Buy War Bonds
-ON- LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
for Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Carol Green's
CORSET SHOP
Will fit you with the CORRECT GIRDLE for your SPRING OUTFIT
HEMPSTEAD—FREEPORT

CLEARANCE SALE
150 FALL DRESSES
(formerly to $14.98)
$4.98 to $8.98
New Millinery
Fam's
255 FULTON AVENUE

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

Have a
MIRACURL COLD WAVE
Gives curls closer to head, lasts longer, and makes your hair look natural.
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047 for Appt.

Art Craft Printers
Distinctive Printing
Booklets--Business Forms--Publications
TELEPHONE—DIAL 2282
402-406 EAST STATE STREET

"MEL" COMFORT
SENECA STREET GARAGE
309 East Seneca St. Tel. 2735
Listen to the Raymond Gram Swing Broadcast
Mobiloil

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SEELIG, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 80-18 37th Avenue

For Conscientious Service Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
71-14 35th Avenue
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

Fine Furniture and Rugs
UPHOLSTERING, DRAPERIES
HA. 4-8310
40-34 82nd Street
Opposite Jackson Theatre
CAMEO SHOPS
149-01 Northern Blvd., Flushing

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-3410

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon. Mon. Wed. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BETTY
37-31 82 St.
HATS

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAMILTON & WADE, Inc.
INSURANCE BROKERS and ADVISERS
52 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

AICHELMANN'S BAKE SHOP
172-16 Hillside Avenue
Jam. 6-8785
"Known for Quality"

J. KURTZ & SONS
Aristocraft Quality Furniture and Floor Covering
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED
162-24 Jamaica Avenue
Corner N. Y. Blvd., Opp. Merrick Theatre

4th WAR LOAN
ALFRED and CHARLES
Individual Permanent Waving
89-58 165 STREET REP. 9-0500

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

KENMORE

We invite you to visit hte
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Kenmore Boot Shop
Our shoes are designed to give you the utmost comfort during your walking hour.
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

The Perfect Gift
A PERMANENT
Artistic Beauty Culture at the
POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
298 MERRICK ROAD LYN. 1523

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear Men's, Women's Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VISIT
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
135 Gramatan Avenue

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	R	A	M	B	L	E
A	U	G	E	R	▨	N
S	E	A	▨	▨	S	▨
K	▨	T	N	I	C	E
E	V	E	▨	N	E	V
T	▨	▨	A	N	N	A
B	O	W	▨	S	E	N
A	R	E	A	▨	▨	G
L	E	A	▨	D	Y	E
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R	▨	M	I	L	A	N
A	T	H	L	E	T	E

2

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

'blue coal'
Hi Heat PREMIUM FUEL Oil
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop
COATS and GOWNS SUITS
Distinctive
Reasonably priced.
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
for formal occasions
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
Proctor Building
MO 8-8616 MO 8-9639

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
• Gowns and Sportswear
• Coats and Suits

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts — Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes — Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL--FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8884 FA 4-3948, NE 2-1412

GALLERY SILK STORE
Economize and Make Your Own!
FASCINATING SPRING PRINTS, SUITINGS and CRETONNES
Tel. 2-5924 12 Division St.

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
also
Sportswear — Dresses — Suits
Gloves — Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIEBMAN'S
Headquarters For Nationally Known Quality
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
510 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE (CORNER CHURCH STREET)

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

K-ARAS
DRESSES — SPORTSWEAR for TOWN and COUNTRY
567 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2-2627

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Blumberg's
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Guaranteed Watch Repairing
Brooklyn's Reliable Jewelers Since 1910
(Directly opposite Christian Science Reading Room)
693 Nostrand Ave. Tel. SLocum 6-8910
WE BUY OLD GOLD

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

Borough of Manhattan

BEAUTY COUNSELOR
"Try Before You Buy"
COSMETICS—SOAPS—GIFTS
Beatrice Graves
49 W. 44th St., New York City
TELEPHONE MU 2-7464

RE 2-5498 Estab. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

NEW DORP

Koch Hall Paint Co., Inc.
ERNST KOCH, Pres.
16-18 New Dorp Lane
Telephone D. H. 6-0323

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRY CORP.
Milk and Cream — Butter and Eggs
Main Office
2014 Forest Ave., Ph. Gib. 2-6600-01-02
Branch
236 Butler St., Brooklyn Main 4-1965

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

WARTIME "TOPS"
Laundering & Dry Cleaning
BLUE POINT LAUNDRY
Blue Point 420, Center Moriches 56

PELHAM

GUERNSEY MILK
Emmadine Farms Inc.
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3389 211 WOLF'S LANE

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
120 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1954

PORT CHESTER

See Our New Spring Clothes
Ladies', Children's, Boys' Coats, Dresses, Suits
Kaplan's
DEPARTMENT STORE
36-40 NO. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
OPEN FRIDAY NIGHTS TO 9
Our "Open House" policy provides extra shopping hours for the convenience of those who do not have time to shop by day. We feel sure that this arrangement meets with wide approval as thousands of busy people have taken advantage of this extra shopping time in the past.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

"Spring is just around the Corner"
See Our Smart New
Suits and Topcoats for Spring 1944
M. Shwartz & Co.
"The Home of Good Clothes"
POUGHKEEPSIE

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
ARTHUR HANKINSON
Esso MOTOR OIL
South Ave. at Academy St.
Where service is a pleasure.

Collingwood & Seaman
41 MARKET ST. PHONE 2330
Save Fuel Costs With Our Link Belt Stoker
DUSTLESS COAL
COAL — OIL

EASTER FLOWERS
It is not too early to place your order. It helps us give you good service.
The Saltford Flower Shop
18 CANNON STREET PHONE 533

SAY IT WITH FOOD FIGHTS for freedom
SWISS PASTRY SHOP
542 MAIN STREET
PHONE 814

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned
Self Service Food Market
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

Painting Paperhanging Contractor
JOHN E. PHILLIPS
173 THOMPSON STREET
Phone 2635-M
Estimates Cheerfully Given

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
Self Service
SWIFT'S FINE FOODS
Free Delive

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GEORGE DAVIDOFF
Diamonds — Watches
Jewelry
110-14 Jamaica Avenue
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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DO IT NOW!
Call on us for estimates, and look over our lovely fabrics.
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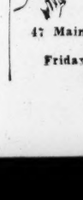
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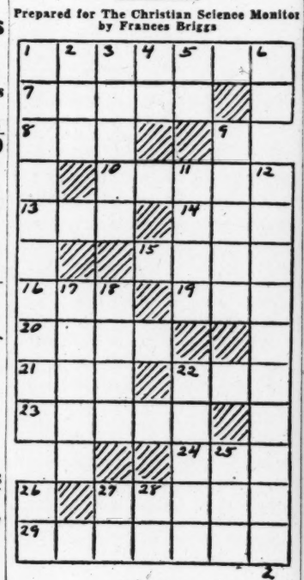
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is any rough, prickly shrub?
7—What is a carpenter's tool for boring large holes?
8—Ocean.
10—How many times was Cleveland President of U. S.?
13—First woman.
14—Where was the Comstock lode discovered (abbr.)?
15—What was first name of wife of William H. Harrison, a former President of U. S.?
16—What implement used by musicians is made of horse-hair string and a stick?
19—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
20—Space occupied by a building is called what?
21—Grassy meadow.
22—Coloring matter of indigo is used as what?
23—Straight trunks of what tree make good telegraph poles?
24—Japanese sash.
27—Where did Prospero live before he came to desert island?
29—What person would be most likely to "skin a cat"?

Down
1—The term "free throw" is used in what sport?
2—What is a perennial herb of Mediterranean region?
3—What is a child's playing marble?
4—Myself.
5—British (abbr.).
6—Half an em is what?
9—What do you call place in which action of a play or story is laid?
11—Taverns.
12—What Longfellow heroine was called "Sunshine of Saint Eulalie"?
17—What is a mountain nymph?
18—Would you tame, wear, or sail a babouche?
22—What is a fierce wild dog of India?
25—What is a chiropter?
26—Who was the sun-god of ancient Egyptians?
27—Master of Horticulture (abbr.).
28—Symbol for illinium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

AP Features

Russia continues to make news in the stamp world as well as on the battlefronts of Europe. Latest of the Soviet Union's stamp issues to reach this country are two stamps honoring the Russian poet R. Mayakowski on his 50th birthday and a new four-value set honoring the Young Communist Union is promised in the near future. The Red Army shares some of the tribute paid Mayakowski on the 30-kopek orange and 60-k blue stamps issued in his honor, for in addition to his portrait tanks and planes are depicted on the stamps and both bear an inscription possibly written by Mayakowski, which according to J. and H. Stolow of New York reads:

"The Heart is our Republic
Coupled with the Army our strength
Nothing in this world counts higher than Honor.
The Red Army is our Strength
The Red Army is our Honor."

The three-ruble dark green stamp portrays the Marshal Stalin Star medal, recently issued by Russia. And speaking of medals, the medal of the Order of General Alexander Suvoroff, recently conferred by Marshal Joseph Stalin on American Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is pictured on Russia's 10-ruble olive green stamp issued late last year.

Afghanistan's 24th anniversary of independence has been marked by a 1.25 rupee blue stamp which pictures Mohammed Nadir Shah, ruler of the Asiatic country since 1929, and Kabul's Independence Monument. Several previous anniversaries of Afghanistan's independence, gained in 1918, have also been marked with postal issues.

Illustrated here is one of three Italian stamps which have been overprinted by the Allied Military Government for use in occupied parts of Italy. . . . China has issued seven new postage-due stamps with a new design. . . . Printed in Chungking, the values are 10, 20, 40, 50 and 60 cents and one and two dollars. . . . Egypt's 5-mills airmail stamp has been reprinted by photogravure process in copper brown color to replace the former lithographed deep brown and black issue. . . .

South American notes: Uruguay has overprinted its seven triangular parcel post stamps of 1929 with the inscription "Ano 1943" to make these stamps valid for regular postage use.

STAMPS AND COINS
FREE CATALOG — Send postcard for illustrated list of 27 popular Whitman Coin Holders and Handbook of U. S. Coins. Learn how these low-priced accessories can double your coin collecting enjoyment. WHITMAN PUBLISHING CO., Dept. 1204, Racine, Wis.

COIN COLLECTOR. United States only, wants certain old and certain late coins, price depends upon condition. What have you? References if desired.
LEE GOVE
P. O. Box 183, Quincy, Mass.

COMPLETE AIRMAIL CATALOG
120 pages, many illustrations, interesting articles—for 10c postage. HARRIS & CO., Dept. No. 408, Transit Building, Boston.

Wide World

South Africa's 'Kate Smith'

Today we are presenting the Sunny Hours feature in pictured form to adequately portray one woman's contribution to the war effort. Perla Siedle, pictured above and subject of this story, is a former Wagnerian soprano who has sung to more than 5,000 ships carrying a quarter of a million Allied servicemen in and out of South Africa's busiest wartime port—Durban. Standing on the quays in her invariable white dress and red hat, Perla amplifies her voice with the aid of a ship's megaphone. Americans always ask for "God Bless America"; Tommies for "There'll Always Be an England"; Australians for "Waltzing Matilda." Her "wharfside war work" began several years ago when she was seeing off a young seaman her family had entertained.

In Lighter Vein

Our Fabulous Air Corps

The young pilot stepped out of a pursuit ship at a Texas flying field. A major, driving by in a jeep, pulled up, jumped out indignantly when he saw that the pilot was wearing only a pair of shorts. The major gave a long lecture on improper uniform. The pilot kept nodding humbly, saying only "Yes, sir," now and then.

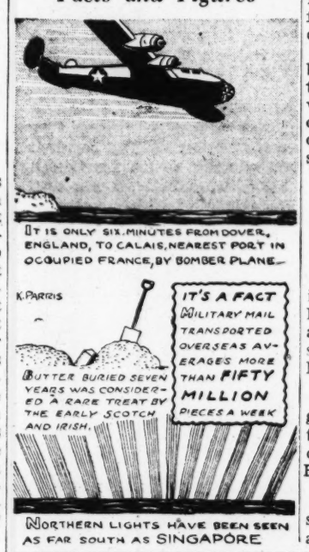
At the major's command, he dove into his plane, and came out pulling on his shirt. The major hopped into his jeep, and gasped when he noticed the insignia on the shirt: a colonel's silver eagles. —This Week.

"Spoiled" Food

Sally peeked into her teacher's lunch box with envy. "All I had for lunch was moldy tomato," she complained.

That night the teacher tactfully brought the subject of food into the conversation when talking with Sally's mother, only to find out that Sally's mother had tried out a new gelatine mold in which she molded many tomato dishes.

Facts and Figures


IT IS ONLY SIX MINUTES FROM DOVER, ENGLAND, TO CALAIS, NEAREST PORT IN OCCUPIED FRANCE, BY BOMBER PLANE.
K. PARRIS
BUTTER BURIED SEVEN YEARS WAS CONSIDERED A RARE TREAT BY THE EARLY SCOTCH AND IRISH.
IT'S A FACT MILITARY MAIL TRANSPORTED OVERSEAS AVERAGES MORE THAN FIFTY MILLION PIECES A WEEK
NORTHERN LIGHTS HAVE BEEN SEEN AS FAR SOUTH AS SINGAPORE

Brevities

The Ukraine appears to be having an early spring this year. Roads are muddy, rains are heavy, and the Nazis are running in a steady stream.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

Uncle Sam looks forward to two great days: first, the day he wins the war, and second, the day he can burn the mortgage on it.—Boston Globe.

It isn't so hard to live on a small salary if you don't spend it all trying to keep it a secret.—Grit.

How the Nazi Dams Were Blasted

Associated Press

The British planes which broke the Mohne and Eder dams in Germany had to learn to fly exactly 45 feet above the water, not 46 and not 44. That they did it was one of the incredible feats of this war. How is told by Wing Commander Guy P. Gibson, who led the Mohne squadron. He gives the details in the Sperryscope, the quarterly publication of the Sperry Corporation.

Artist sketch of method of attack.

There was no altimeter anywhere good enough to keep planes exactly 45 feet above the water. But the dams probably couldn't be broken unless the planes speeding at 250 miles an hour could keep within inches of 45 feet.

Instead of trying to find a better altimeter, the British military engineers looked for a meter that would read 45 feet and no other altitude.

They put a spotlight in the nose of each plane and another at the tail. The pair of lights were converged so that the spots met at exactly 45 feet.

"We found it terribly hard," Commander Gibson said, "but we mastered the art and well all set."

A spotlight on water is difficult to see under the best circumstances. The water the night of the attack at Mohne dam was dead calm, and black. It was, however, marked by reflections of yellow, green and red flack — **H. W. Blakeslee.**

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Robot Can Select and Pick Ripe Fruit, Rejecting the Green?

An orchard operated entirely without workers, in which the fruit-bearing trees can be cared for and cultivated, and the fruit picked by machines operated and controlled by electronic devices, constitutes just one of the many wonders seen as possible in the postwar world by Dr. Irving Langmuir, associate director of the General Electric Research Laboratory.

Dr. Langmuir, who received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1932, foresees great forward strides in the field of electronics, as hundreds of thousands of men trained in the application of electronics to war problems apply their energies to peacetime needs.

A full utilization of the discoveries made since Pearl Harbor can result, among other things, in converting farming into an entirely new type of activity in which the physical labor no longer need be performed by the man in the field.

"An adaptation of the electric eye or photoelectric cell," states Dr. Langmuir, "and the techniques of television should make possible the construction of a machine which will scan the green tree, locate the red or orange colored fruit, and direct electrically operated mechanical arms to pick it from the branches, sort it according to size and quality, and convey it to a container. The machine could be set to collect only fruit of any desired degree of ripeness.

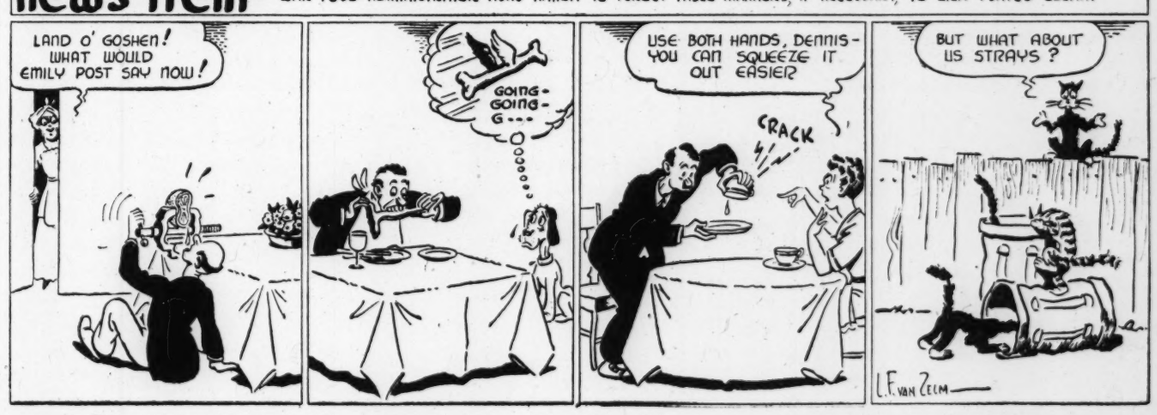
Which Would Bounce Higher, a Solid Glass Ball or One of Solid Rubber?

If two balls having the same diameter but one made of solid glass and the other of solid rubber were dropped from the same height to the same firm, hard, smooth surface, the glass ball would bounce much higher than the rubber ball, provided, of course, that the former did not chip or shatter in the process.

The reason for this is that, contrary to popular opinion, glass is far more elastic than rubber. Glass, in fact, within certain limits, is almost perfectly elastic.

By elasticity, however, we do not mean stretchability. If that were to be the test, taffy would be wonderfully elastic.

Elasticity refers, rather, to the ability of a substance to return to its original shape or volume after the distorting force is removed. In this sense, glass is more elastic than rubber.—**W. P. Keasbey.**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LAND O' GOSHEN! WHAT WOULD EMILY POST SAY NOW!
GOING-GOING-G---
USE BOTH HANDS, DENNIS-YOU CAN SQUEEZE IT OUT EASIER
CRACK
BUT WHAT ABOUT US STRAYS?
L.F. VAN ZEELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Nothing Fancy*—

By Rodgers

Well, I tried to think of some fancy way to make a friend of the cross caretaker—
But-fiddlesticks-I only know one way to be friendly-
So, I put a big smile on my face-started my tail a-wagging-
And hoped for the best!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Red Must Be Skeptic*

By The Hage

To Cockatoo I made it plain
That I must join the Nancy Jane;
That Captain Bill would need his Mate
To help unload New Zealand freight.
Then Cockatoo went on his way
To tell Red why I couldn't stay.
Said he, as he flew back, That's that!
Red thinks I'm talking through my h

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Fourteen Mighty Cents

For Americans facing simultaneous declarations of war against them by such well-prepared enemies as Japan and Germany, allies were as necessary as armaments and trained fighters. Even now that the United States has built its war machine up to unprecedented proportions and efficiency, it cannot without allies assure itself of the decisive victory which is required if a durable peace is to be achieved.

The Russians have acknowledged that the war against Hitler cannot be won without American supplies. The British have likewise evaluated the American contribution. However, American experience in the war has shown that without the achievements of the Russian armies, the British Navy, and the R. A. F. and British and Commonwealth land fighters, the United States would hardly have been able to marshal its forces in time to preserve a world in which a freedom-loving nation could be safe.

Lend-Lease figures cited by Leo T. Crowley before the House Foreign Affairs Committee show that Americans have obtained the priceless services of their allies, and the precious time in which to develop American power potentials, for 14 cents of the war dollar. That is the portion of American war expenditures going into Lend Lease—14 per cent.

Whatever value Lend-Lease may have for America's Allies, it has been as big a bargain for Americans. British civilians bombed by the Nazis, Russian soldiers offering themselves by the millions—just these two items among many help to explain what has been added to that 14 per cent to make it pay the dividends America is now reaping.

True, the United States is still investing 86 cents out of every war dollar in enterprises that must be underwritten by the lives of its own men. But the 14 cents is saving American lives in numbers favorably disproportionate to the cost of the insurance. A vote in Congress to extend the Lend-Lease Act is a foregone conclusion.

Argentine Riddle

If the famous author of "Soldiers of Fortune" were on the world's scene today he would be in Argentina. Affairs there are proceeding in the true Richard Harding Davis manner.

Acting President Farrell has just survived an attempted counter revolution staged by the supporters of General Ramirez, and a document has been found which indicates Ramirez did not willingly hand over power to Farrell but sought to transfer presidential authority to the Supreme Court.

The evidence is that President Ramirez, so far from resigning because of ill health and thus automatically elevating Vice-President Farrell, was in fact ousted by him. If this is true the present Argentine regime may not inherit the diplomatic recognition accorded Ramirez by the United States.

Americans incline to view Argentine developments almost exclusively in terms of Nazi pressures in that country. Those are, however, an inadequate explanation of the shifts.

The ferment in Argentina is due to causes dating much farther back than the attack by the Axis on Western Hemisphere security. It is the effect of a long contest between the old land-holding aristocracy and the newer industrial groups which demand national economic policies detrimental to the cattle and cereal growers.

The ousting of the Ramirez regime—a regime closely connected with the Radical Party and thus with the industrial powers—could not have been due wholly to pro-Nazi leanings among the Conservatives. True the reason for their coup does seem to have been that Ramirez was about to declare war on the Axis. But what the Conservatives probably feared more than that was the likelihood that the Ramirez regime, by making itself a war government, could perpetuate its power indefinitely.

When this background of the Argentine spectacle is appreciated it becomes clear why the Ramirez regime was itself such a disappointment to Washington. Americans jumped to the conclusion that the revolution which gave General Ramirez the presidency was based almost entirely on Argentine demands for a new foreign policy. As a matter of fact, it was more concerned with the internal battle which has raged in Argentina for nearly fifteen years. The Farrell regime likewise must be, not an expression simply of a pro-Nazi attitude but the result of a complex situation, political and economic, within Argentina.

Pacific Acceleration

Even as General Hale, who commands the Seventh Air Force in the Central Pacific, was telling Washington newsmen he didn't believe there was a Japanese plane left east of Truk, except at Wake, the Navy was announcing its strike at that former American station. Japanese reconnaissance must now be decidedly impaired by this blotting of its air bases.

And the landings in the Admiralties should isolate and ultimately reduce to capitulation the thousands of troops—perhaps 70,000 or more men—still in the islands to the south, with their central base at Rabaul.

If General Hale is correct in his belief that the Japanese defense system consisted of a hard shell and a softer center, it can be said that the shell is now definitely cracked, and the Pacific timetable dramatically accelerated.

Perhaps this accounts for the numerous conferences President Roosevelt has been having in the last few days with land, sea, and air commanders of the vast Pacific theater.

Quarterback Quandary

President Roosevelt once likened himself to a quarterback on the football field, selecting the next play according to the strategy required at the moment. Lately his plays on the field of domestic politics have appeared to be misfiring. The subsidy forward pass, CCC-to-OPA, is still functioning, but the opposition seems to have devised a defense for it. The tax veto was thrown for a loss, and now the soldiers' vote, which looked like both vote-winner and crowd-pleaser, has been held to a small gain.

Probably the Old Maestro is not so near his own goal line as he appears from the seats of opposition politicians and the conservative press. But his farmer-labor backfield combination is definitely quarreling and his "forgotten man" fullback is not smashing through the Old Guard these days. His own Congressional line has been having trouble, the Southern Democrats and New Dealers hitting each other instead of the Republicans. And the cheering section definitely has not responded as expected to the new plays.

What will the Quarterback do now? Some of his fumbles have occurred because he was giving most of his attention to that other game against the Axis. But it may be the key to a basic strategy that holds some promise for him. That is, to center on the Second Front and hope that as the going gets tougher on it he will get more unity and support on the Home Front. He may call in some fresh substitutes to replace Cabinet stars that have lost their luster, and the old silk hat probably still holds some razzle-dazzle and political white rabbits. We should see before long. For unless our Quarterback soon finds some winning plays, recaptures confidence and pulls his team together, Coach Election will yank him even if he doesn't quit himself before the fourth quarter starts.

A Modern Genie

Aladdin's lamp couldn't hold a candle to radio-electronics as envisioned in the postwar world by the Radio Corporation of America. Not even the Arabian genie could make the sun set twice in one day. Yet we are told that, through the magic of television, Californians will be able to sit in their own homes and watch Old Sol go down beyond the New Jersey Palisades; then, three hours later, see the performance repeated over the Golden Gate. That is, unless California should just happen to have one of those rare, rare spells of heavy dew such as turns the Gate to silver. In which case the reverse program, as viewed by New Yorkers, would have to be called off on account of —— (censored by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce).

Thus the camera's eye, darting across the country by means of unattended radio relay stations, will enable the East and West to meet visually through television as they have been doing vocally through the radio. It is said the "eye" has been so sharpened it will pick up a bumble bee in flight. Let's hope its sting is removed before it reaches us.

Somehow or other it doesn't seem an appropriate time to buy strawberries at a dollar or so a quart just when Father is struggling with his income-tax returns.

How futile the swoon at the sound of a croon, if the swooner, alas, awakens too soon—and finds that the crooner continues to croon.

The One to Head the Reception Committee

Six-Way Vision Interprets "Bill"

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

One of our roosters gets up and sits on the nest for hours at a time, so I am not alarmed at anything much any more. But today I took notice of an even better imagination at work. I was down on my knees adjusting the draw-bar on the tractor, thinking to twitch out a few logs this afternoon, when a thunderous roar went by me in a thousand different directions.

It was only the small boy of the establishment, making the most of a Saturday by engaging in some rural pursuit that required immediate and effective doing. He veered around the woodpile, gained on the dog, and came about under the cherry tree with a grinding of gears and all eight wheels locked hydraulically. He backed up with

unbelievable power, the vibration of his machinery making my ears wiggle. "Br-r-r-r-r-r!" he said.

"What goes on?" I called to him; and then I added, ". . . Bill." Bill isn't his name—Bill is the name for the other fellow when you re engaged in juvenile engineering.

"Hauling out pulp!" he said, and he shifted gears again. Then he added, ". . . Joe." Joe is always Bill's helper.

"Got a good day for it," I said.

"Yes, sir," said Bill, and then so I wouldn't misunderstand, he told me, "I got a high-speed motor here."

"Now that's something," I remember saying. "It saves on wear and tear. Look out you don't back into the corner of the barn!"

"Nope. Br-r-r-r-r-r-r!"

He pulled out with another load—a big load this time, so big he had to back and fill three times to get into the road. He hauled it around by the mail box and piled it up with a great deal of yelling back and forth among the two or three dozen Bills and Joes engaged in this mighty undertaking.

I'm thankful for my special six-way vision. It enables me to see the huge wheels, the heavy logging bunks, the red-painted cab, and the torrid exhaust that attests the great horsepower throbbing under the hood as this activity takes place in our dooryard. Anyone else would see nothing but a little boy running back and forth with his tongue hanging out and a badly fagged dog stumbling gamely at his heels. And I can see that pile of pulpwood, easily enough to supply The Christian Science Monitor for three years—and all of it yarded and piled in less than half-an-hour.

Some of these pursuits of his call for real sympathy. Lopping the limbs of the young Balm of Gilead tree seemed to him the equivalent of close pruning a grapevine, and except for the discrepancy in variety he did a good job. When he shoveled an acre of snow into the pigpen, it was easy to see he had successfully made a manure spreader from the toboggan and an old apple crate. And when he bored holes in the clothesline supports and stuck in clothespins, it was simply to find out if the sap was running yet.

So I got the draw-bar rigged up, thinking it would be nice to harness that energy somehow. A high-speed motor would come in handy every day. Here it comes again—wide open and the wheels throwing snow as high as the roof. I'll bet it costs forty dollars just to blow the horn.

My own little 22 h. p. outfit isn't so much, after all. It isn't even red. I started it up, all the same, set it to idling and got off to get the peavey, the ax, the shovel, and the big chains. Then I got on the seat, threw it in gear, and waddled out across the field without throwing any snow around to speak of. I looked back and saw the high-speed motor, Bill, Joe, and all the pulpwood coming behind me as fast as his two legs could make it. I idled the tractor and waited for him to climb up over the draw-bar linkage and get settled on the hydraulic arm.

"Okay, Bill!" he yelled.

"Then here we go!" I yelled.

"Joe," he said.

"Oh, yes," I said. "Here we go, Joe."

We crawled up over the knoll, down through the pasture.

"I thought you were yarding pulpwood," I said.

He said, "Aw, that was just play. I'd rather go with you."

So we went along.

And I was trying to reconcile the concepts of work and play when I was interrupted.

"Br-r-r-r-r-r!" he yelled.

Brief for Sea Power

The Bookshelf

The title of WHY SEA POWER WILL WIN THE WAR, by Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr. (New York: Frederick Fell, $3) is misleading. Actually, the book is a reply to the extravagant claims of air power enthusiasts which relegate sea power to oblivion. Propaganda of this type is dangerous, and it is fitting that Admiral Stirling should devote his talents to a refutation which is a very fair assessment of the relation which exists between sea power and air power.

In arriving at his well-considered conclusions, the author presents a summary of operations and actions in the theaters of this war, and analyzes the roles that have been played by sea and air forces.

It is brought out that the advance in the effectiveness of airplane offensive has produced the same type of immoderate claims that accompanied the advent in the past of other offensive weapons, all of which to a greater or lesser degree were countered by improved measures of defense.

The automobile torpedo, which was widely hailed as a weapon destined to drive the battleship from the seas, was successfully counteracted by improved compartmentation in that class of ship. Shell and armor have danced a seesaw race for years. The depth bomb proved effective against the submarine. Presently, thicker deck armor is preventing bomb penetration.

With a sea area three times greater than that of the land, the task of a navy is to control the sea lanes and keep lines of communication open. This objective requires a patrol to be maintained regardless of stress of weather, and the airplane has not yet been developed to the point where weather conditions are not a controlling feature in its operation. Furthermore, the plane is restricted to a relatively limited radius of action, and must in a matter of hours return to a base, whereas the surface ship can remain at sea for weeks.

Despite the tremendous advance in the progress of aviation and the urgent requirements imposed by stress of war, only a fractional portion of commerce is carried by air. The freighter still supplies the needs of the people of the world and the sinews of war.

Pains are taken to acknowledge the potentialities of air power, and no attempt is made to minimize the present dependence of sea power on air power. However, it is forcibly brought out that air power depends on sea power to put it in position to strike when oceans have to be traversed to reach the objective.

Issue is also taken with the advocates of a separate air force, and their arguments are ably answered. Admiral Ernest J. King, who is both an aviator and a naval officer, is credited with the statement that "since air power must rely on land and sea forces, it follows that the best use of air forces is as components and integral components of land and sea forces."

F. L. O.

Finnish Terms Meet Allied Approval

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Russia's peace terms to Finland have come not only as an unexpectedly lenient Russian gesture to one of its small neighbors, but also as a relieving note of inter-Allied harmony after the weeks of disturbance arising out of Polish border disputes and "Pravda" editorials.

Since "unconditional surrender" is an Allied slogan, coined not by Marshal Stalin but by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, the Russians would have been well within their legal rights to have insisted on such terms from the Finns. Certainly if they had, neither Washington nor London would have been in any position to protest.

* * *

They not only refrained from vindictive treatment of the Finns. That was a negative virtue so far as inter-Allied relations are concerned. They also based their peace terms on a full consideration of British and American views about the Finnish question. That was a positive virtue in the terms which is noted most pleasantly here.

In other words, the terms are regarded as expressing a United Nations rather than a Russian attitude—and as such a most helpful and encouraging gesture on Moscow's part.

In fact, the entire diplomatic play to get Finland out of the war has been marked by joint action between Moscow, London, and Washington rather than by unilateral action. As soon as the terms were published, London called them "moderate" and Washington let the Finns know that in its opinion Finland would be extremely wise to accept at once. Quite obviously, the play was arranged in advance. First we have the announcement of Russian terms which both London and Washington can support promptly because of their moderation. They are so supportable because they were obviously drafted either with British and American co-operation or, at least, with a careful view to British and American views. When they are so announced, London backs them up publicly and Washington's "official quarters" lets the Finns know that the oft-repeated American advice to get out of the war still applies. That advice was, in fact, reiterated privately but urgently to the Finns in as many ways as were at the disposal of the State Department.

This is obviously not to be taken as meaning that Washington, London, and Moscow have yet achieved a habit of co-operation which can apply at once to all matters of mutual interest. That the contrary is the case was pointedly suggested by this week's London Times editorial advocating the survival of an industrially strong Germany. Whatever the abstract merits of such a policy might be to Europe's future well-being, the editorial cut squarely across Russia's often avowed intention of recouping its war losses in industrial machinery from whatever is left of German industrial machinery at the end of the war. The Times editorial thus launched a controversy over the future treatment of Germany which is bound to have repercussions in Moscow—and probably in Washington.

However, habits are built on precedents. The Finnish problem offered an opportunity for obtaining a precedent. That opportunity has been welcomed and an experiment has been attempted in joint United Nations diplomacy. If it works it can be an important step along the road to more joint United Nations diplomacy as opposed to unilateral diplomacy.

* * *

There is good reason to expect that it will work. The Finns are taking the offer seriously enough to be sending a delegation to Moscow. What happens there will certainly shape Finland's future. It can also be a most important element in shaping the course of the United Nations. It is particularly welcome at this time because the handling of the Polish question was establishing a bad precedent and causing considerable bad feeling. If Russia discovers that it can gain its essential ends more smoothly and easily through collaboration with Washington and London, it certainly can be expected to try that method again.

"Czechs Among Friends"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your article, "Czechs Among Friends," you called the fact that the Czechs surrendered to Germany without fighting "one of the world's great mysteries." A look at the map shows that after the fall of Austria, Czech resistance would have been crushed by a German pincers movement in a few days if not in a few hours. The second reason, generally unknown, was that the majority of the population, consisting of Sudeten Germans, Slovaks, Hungarians, and Poles, was not prepared to defend Czechoslovakia.*

At the peace conference of 1919, the Czech negotiators secured the inclusion of these large non-Czech elements into their State upon the promise that the new country would become a "second Switzerland." This meant: absolute equality at home and, in external affairs, if not neutrality, at least careful abstention from the quarrels of other Powers. The fate that had overcome old Austria-Hungary acted as a warning because, what had undermined her, had not been internal rivalry but a different outlook on foreign alliances.

Of that "second Switzerland," alas, nothing materialized. Czechoslovakia was a democracy for the Czechs but not for the other races who, though enjoying equal votes, were treated administratively as second-class subjects. Instead of keeping aloof from power politics, the Czechs cultivated alliances utterly distasteful even to the most democratic Hungarians, Germans, and Poles.

It would be bad taste to recall these facts at a time when the Czechs are under the German heel. Yet the Russian-Czech alliance signed by Dr. Beneš has rendered those unpleasant reminiscences alarmingly topical. Who is going to ratify this pact, concluded by a leader who resigned in 1938 shortly before his presidential term would have expired? Obviously, the men who, by his nomination, form the London Government-in-Exile and the National Council. In these two bodies neither the Slovak autonomists, nor the Sudeten Germans, Hungarians and Poles are represented. This is bound to block the way to anything like a "second Switzerland." An experiment that failed when backed by France is being repeated with the support of Russia. Mr. Anthony Eden opposed this development with great tenacity as long as he could. In Moscow he yielded to Russian pressure. There is no cause for rejoicing.

FRANZ KLEIN,
New York — Editor, "Liberation."

* [EDITOR'S NOTE: The World Almanac and New International Year Book state that the population of Czechoslovakia in 1930 was 14,729,536, of which 9,688,943 were Czechoslovaks, and 5,040,593 were of other nationalities.]

Oil for American Shoes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two news items in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor relative to oil for the shoes of America, recalled the following corroborating evidence from my own personal experience in favor of the oil-treatment now applied to the shoes of our Armed Forces.

My early childhood was spent in Budapest, Hungary. In keeping with the customs of my native land at that time, a German governess was imported for me from Berlin. She introduced oil-treatment for the soles of our shoes. The treatment consisted of turning shoes upside down and oiling their soles with linseed oil applied with a quill clipped from the wings of a goose. The linseed oil was inexpensive and could be procured at any paint shop. The oiling was repeated a number of times over a period of several days. It definitely waterproofed the soles and made them last longer. I do not recall ever owning a pair of rubbers before I came to America.

From your news item, I gather that American ingenuity has now improved upon the crude European oil-treatment process of my own childhood days and that, with characteristic energy, we are now prepared to put this improved product into mass production. I am glad that the oil-treatment is applied to the shoes of our armed forces. It also seems good to me to extend the benefits of oil-treatment on a voluntary basis to the public. But why make such benefits compulsory for the entire nation?

New York — GIZELLA VON WALTHERR

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